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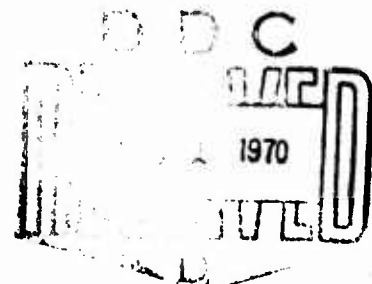
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



THE SECRET WAR FRONT

By

S. I. Tsybov, N. F. Chistyakov



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Author: S. I. Tsybov, N. F. Chistyakov

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PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
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A MOST OMINOUS REMINDER

This gloomy November evening a light was visible longer than usual in one of the windows of a building which stands on Dzerzhinsky Square in Moscow. The occupant of the office, lit up at so late an hour, was Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Gvozdilin, an investigator of the State Security Committee for the USSR Council of Ministers. Seated at the table, he was looking through the papers in front of him with great concentration, and from time to time was making notes in a hard-bound notebook.

These days Aleksandr Vasil'yevich was working a lot, quite a lot: This was quite natural, if one stopped to reflect, for on his shoulders fell the unraveling of the tangle of crimes committed by the traitor of his native land, Pen'kovskiy, the spy of American and English secret agents.

Finally Aleksandr Vasil'yevich leaned against the chair back, and closed his tired eyes. In front of him, like inside a kaleidoscope, much of what he had recently found out and reviewed was parading by. This affair, which he was investigating, represented to him just one sinister reminder of the vile secret war waged by the imperialists against the Soviet government for the course of the entire history of its existence.

Pen'kovskiy was arrested October 22, 1962. In the past he served in the army. He was on the battlefront; his most recent military rank was Colonel. After retirement a few years before his arrest, he was an employee of the State Committee for Coordinating Scientific Research. During these years in his official service he met with foreigners who came to Moscow. A few times he even went on foreign missions.

When he was detained and taken to the investigator's office, he conducted himself arrogantly. He was declaring with indignation, hardly having stepped over the threshold:

"I am an honest person. They have arrested me by mistake."

But this was not a mistake. The employees of the State Security Committee had long ago come upon the trail of this hardened foe and found out his conduct quite well. They knew about his criminal activity. For Pen'kovskiy was captured red-handed. Code notebooks, two "Minox" cameras, a false passport, film with secret material photographed on it, equipment for cryptography, and instructions for receiving radio broadcasts and using codebooks were confiscated in a search of his office. In addition, even an unsent report was found in the intelligence center..."I didn't have a chance," he said, specifically about it, "to pass the prepared material at receptions, since I couldn't hide it... In spite of this, I am requesting you to organize a reception at which I could pass on all the material ready before my mission abroad in November, since I don't want to have it on me at flight time...."

So, although the evidence was on hand, Pen'kovskiy tried in every way to squirm out of it at the start of the investigation. He gave confusing testimony and would not admit his guilt. Only under the pressure of the irrefutable proofs presented by the investigator did he finally admit that he was a spy, and was ready to give truthful testimony about the crimes committed. However, in spite of assurances, he still continued to fuss about for a long time. He spoke conflictingly about the concrete facts of his treason and espionage, and pleaded a poor memory. But the sharp mind and endurance

of Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, his irrefutable logic, and skill in conducting the investigation, had their way: Pen'kovskiy said to one of the interrogators:

"I have been thinking a lot. I have overcome the fear I had, the dread of responsibility for the crimes committed by me, and have decided to talk about them completely. I still haven't told all about the beginning of my tie-up with foreign intelligence, meetings with English and American agents, and all the information I gave out to the adversary, beginning with the first trip to England. I beg you to give me a chance to collect my thoughts, considering my experience, and afterwards I will talk about everything in full detail."

Such a chance was given Pen'kovskiy, and he began to give truthful testimony like a real person, about his dirty espionage acts, and also about the operations of his contact, the English merchant Greville Wynne....

The investigator's acquaintance with Wynne proceeded approximately just as with Pen'kovskiy. This business man was detained November 2 in Budapest, where he had gone on matters for his firm. He was turned over to the Soviet organs of the State Security Committee (KGB) by the Hungarian authorities on the basis of an appeal by the General Prosecutor of the USSR, and in accordance with a Pact between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic 'On rendering legal assistance in civil, domestic, and criminal affairs.' In the first interrogation, Wynne declared in response to the investigator's suggestion to tell about his espionage activities against the Soviet government:

"I don't understand why you are implicating me in espionage activities? What concern is that of mine? I don't have any connection with espionage. I am a business man, and any kind of affairs outside of commerce have no attraction for me."

In the final outcome he gave testimony on his trips to the Soviet Union and about his acquaintance with Pen'kovskiy. But at the same time he categorically maintained that he came to our country only on

commercial matters, and all encounters carried a business character exclusively. Of course, in answering the questions, Wynne got strongly agitated and frequently became confused. He explained such behavior afterwards by the fact that he was afraid of physical influences being applied to him. In this regard, the results of lying bourgeois propaganda is apparent, which tries to impress people that arrestees in Soviet State Security organizations would be subject to ideological and physical duress.

So it went with the first interrogations. Later, pressed with indisputable evidence (not at all by means of physical influence), Wynne began to talk... In just ten days after his arrest, as our law requires, he was brought to charge for committing an especially dangerous state crime against the USSR, specified in article 65 of the Criminal Code of the RSFBR (espionage). He pleaded guilty.

Thus most of the criminal activities of Pen'kovskiy and Wynne became known to the investigator, but now, the reasons for their conduct would not let him rest. What kind of reasons brought these people into such serious crime? In successive interrogations, they tried to find out why Pen'kovskiy started on the path to treason. For he was born and raised in our country, he studied in our schools, he spent many years in the Komsomols and in the Party, he had a full chance to live his life honestly like all Russian people. When and why did he go astray?

There were still other questions for which answers had to be found where there were not yet any: How could it happen that the people, among whom Pen'kovskiy spent many years, did not notice the appearance of his wicked inclinations in time? Why didn't they assess the facts properly, which were indicative of his moral degradation? Why didn't they check up on him? Finally, why didn't they shut off access to information consisting of State and military secrets from him?

Questions, questions.... Thinking them over, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich had measured out his office with long strides a long time ago.

He was still sorting again and again in his memory everything connected with this unusual and difficult affair. In his long investigative practice, Lt. Col. Gvozdilin was accustomed to analyzing in depth the facts brought out in interrogations, to interpreting thoroughly the reasons governing the behavior of people. As a result of this, he was comparing his own reflections with the materials of the investigation, which were already piled up in numerous portfolios. He was planning a way to investigate those questions of the affair which were still not clear. Sometimes the investigator bent over the table and made new entries in the notebook, over and over. The discussion in it went into details which had to be brought out, either about the criminal himself, or about the people knowing him closely.

Thus a plan for continuing the inquiry was born... Running ahead, so to speak, so that in the next chapter we reveal the results which the investigator finally reached.

Then Aleksandr Vasil'yevich began to think about the personality of the second criminal. In regard to him, perhaps, the matter was more simple.

Wynne was a specimen of the so-called business circles of bourgeois society, used to not squirming at anything. All his intentions were always directed towards business. And when persons under the direction of English intelligence agents turned to him with the proposition of carrying out their tasks, he didn't even think of displaying elementary decency. Of course, in the course of the investigation Wynne declared a few times that "he didn't like being a spy." But not for moral considerations, only self-centered ones — he was afraid of ending up in prison. He supposedly spoke about this to the executors of his will, but they assured him of the safety of the new undertaking, and in addition they agreed to render some assistance in parts of his own business. So he began to play a dirty trick on our country.

Thinking about Wynne, the investigator saw the malicious enemies of Communism in the background behind this pawn in the foul game.



Espionage equipment and documents found in a hiding place in the office of Pen'kovskiy, traitor and betrayer of his native land.

POLITICAL CLOAK AND DAGGER

How a Web of Conspiracies was Woven

Forty-five years ago from that evening when the Investigator of the State Security Committee was probing into the Pen'kovskiy affair, on just such an inclement November night, a pair hastily picked their way towards the shore of the Neva along the dark empty streets of Petrograd with their overcoat collars turned up. They went quietly, trying to be unnoticeable.

The times then were unusual: Just four days had passed after the triumph of the October Insurrection, and the people were celebrating, not concealing their feelings of joy. This pair had, apparently, strong reasons for acting in secrecy from the people. But passing near the Peter-Paul Fortress, they ran into a Red Guard patrol, and had to present their papers to them. One of them turned out to be a member of the party central committee, the revolutionary Bauder. While the Red Guards were identifying this person, he tossed some kind of paper out of his pocket. They noticed it, picked it up, and conveyed it along with the detainees to the Petrograd military-revolutionary committee.

The paper turned out to be a document of extraordinary importance. In it was contained a plan for mutiny of the cadets. The start of it

was assumed to be set for a time when detachments of the ill-starred current ruler of Russia, Kerenskiy, who had left Petrograd on the night of October 25, and Cossacks under the command of General Krasnov, loyal to him for the time being, would approach the cradle of the revolution.

It was also found out the organizer of this first conspiracy against the newly arisen workers' and peasants' government was the "Committee for Saving the Motherland and Revolution", made up of Social-Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, and Cadetists. This same organization of two-faced counter-revolutionaries was calling on the dark forces of Russia not to accept the Bolshevik government and to struggle against it'. By this very act, a civil war was initiated in our country, causing a great deal of distress and suffering to the workers, completely disrupting industry and the agricultural economy.

The instigators of this very first plot against Soviet rule were certain foreign circles, which one would think had no interest at all in how the Russian people would live, what form of government we would have. But they meddled in the internal affairs of Russia in the most insolent way, unleashing a long and stubborn, bloody and bloodless, overt, and secret war of the internal counter-revolutionary forces and the imperialist governments themselves against the young Soviet regime, not yet firmly established, but which in time would be mighty and invincible.

The imperialists of all countries perceived a mortal threat to all capitalist systems in the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, opening a new era in the history of mankind, — the era of Communism. They understood that the feat of the Russian workers and peasants in throwing off the chains of capitalism could not be allowed to exert a revolutionizing influence on the workers of other capitalist governments. In addition, the monopolists could not un-dauntedly lose the millions of francs, dollars, and pounds Sterling lent to the Czarist and bourgeois Provisional Governments, and also the investments in factories, mills, and mines, which were yielding fabulous profits. Nor did they wish to lose Russia as an ally, providing cannon-fodder for carrying out their aggressive plans. But

most of all, they were afraid that the peaceful policies of the Soviet government would provide an example to the workers of the belligerent countries of how to put an end to the war.

The most spiteful and dangerous enemies of the Soviet regime were the imperialists of America. The government of the U.S.A. actively supported counter-revolutionary elements within the country through their representatives in Russia, and with them stirred up civil war in every way and means. At the same time, the American ruling clique scraped together reactionary forces throughout the world for organizing military intervention against our government.

On the instigation of the U.S.A., an unofficial conference of representatives of the Entente countries and the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia was begun on Dec. 3, 1917, for resolving the question of organizing military anti-Soviet intervention. The participants at the conference assigned roles to each other, arriving at a unified view of the future of our country. In the official memorandum of Dec. 22, 1917, it was indicated that the general aim of the former allies of Russia was its dismemberment. In the plan for Russia drawn up here, the Ukraine, White Russia, the Northern Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, the mid-Asian regions, Siberia, and the Far East were to be torn off. In these vast territories, according to the designs of the imperialist strategists, governments headed by anti-popular, marionette representatives, dependent on the U.S.A., England, France, Japan, and Italy, would spring up and take part in the intervention against Soviet Russia. In this way, the imperialists wanted not only to liquidate the conquest of the workers and peasants of our country, but also to abolish it as an independent power, to divide it up into spheres of influence.

In making preparations for military intervention and civil war, the imperialists attached great importance to secret demolition activity. Indicative of this was the fact that in every region where military attack against the government was mapped out to begin, a widespread net of reconnaissance efforts was created.

Thus, for example, the English spy Cromey developed an active surveillance effort in Murmansk. Likewise, in Middle Asia and the Trans-Caucasus, a broad intelligence network was made up out of Mensheviks, Dashniks, Musavatists, and other bourgeoisie nationalists. In the Far East, such work was even carried out by American and Japanese agents.

In addition, the imperialists relied on a far-flung intelligence network, setup in Russia just after the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the fight against the young Soviet Republic. The large-scale spy nests included numerous foreign industrial-trade firms, insurance societies, various kinds of representatives, consulates, "information offices", "immigration camps", and several "charitable" organizations. Before them was placed the task of spreading an intelligence network in every way possible for gathering information of an espionage nature, organizing conspiracies with the aim of overthrowing Soviet rule, committing terrorist acts against Soviet and party workers, stirring up Kulak insurrections and uprisings, collecting bourgeois specialists for conducting a hostile effort in the Soviet establishments and in the Army, and carrying on sabotage and subversive acts. They provided for massive purchases of valuables and securities for exporting them abroad, with the aim of undermining the economic condition of Soviet Russia.

In the very first days of forming the Soviet government, hundreds of various espionage and counter-revolutionary organizations were formed in the central and border zones of Russia with the open assistance of the imperialist governments and their agents. Shortly after the route of the "Committee for Saving the Motherland and the Revolution", which was the first counter-revolutionary organization, it became known to the Military-Revolutionary Committee that an underground cell had sprung up in the Petrograd Naval Cadet school. A new large-scale counter-revolutionary organization — the "Alliance for Defence of the Constituent Assembly" — was formed through the joint efforts of Cadetists, Mensheviks, and Socialist-Revolutionaries. This "Alliance" was trying to raise an armed insurrection on January 5, 1918, the opening day of the Constituent Assembly.

Approximately during that same period a number of counter-revolutionary groups were set up in Petrograd and Moscow under the titles: "White Cross", "Everything for the People", "Black Dot", "Military League".... They consisted of counter-revolutionary, criminal, and declassè elements. Within a short while, all these groups were joining into a large counter-revolutionary organization, taking the name "Organization for Fighting the Bolsheviks and Dispatching Troops to Kaledin". Its leaders, as reported in the "News of the VTsIK" (All-Russian Central Executive Committee) on March 7, 1918, were hatching a plan for assassinating V. I. Lenin, overthrowing the government of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars, abolishing all the changes in the lives of the people introduced by the Soviet regime, and restoring military dictatorship with Kaledin as head.

The aggravation of the class struggle in the country urgently required formation of a new agency which could successfully carry on the fight with the counter-revolution. At a conference of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars on December 6 (19), 1917, for considering the matter of a threatened strike of government institutions on a nationwide scale, a Decree was passed on the suggestion of V. I. Lenin, which ordered: "Comrade Dzerzhinsky is entrusted with forming a special commission for examining the possibilities of combating such a strike by the most energetic revolutionary means, and for determining methods for suppressing malicious sabotage". In addition, on the following day, Felix Edmundovich was asked to prepare a list of members for this commission, and an inventory of ways of combating sabotage.

The thought of forming this new organization did not leave Vladimir Ilyich even after the government conference. His note directed to Dzerzhinskiy on the morning of December 7 (20) attests to this. In it was contained the political basis of the need for extreme measures in combating counter-revolutionaries and saboteurs. The clear and precise instructions of the chief of the revolution were put forth to Dzerzhinsky as a starting point for his report on forming a fighting revolutionary agency, presented at the meeting of the Soviet Council of Peoples' Commissars (SNK) on the evening of that very day. On the suggestion

of a reporter, this agency was called the All-Russia Extraordinary Commission for the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars to Combat the Counter-revolution and Sabotage (VChK). The fundamental task of the Commission consisted of suppressing and liquidating all counter-revolutionary and sabotage attempts and activities in the whole of Russia.

When the speech-making at this government conference turned to appointing representatives to the VChK, Lenin declared: "Here we have to find the best revolutionary Jacobins", having in mind the best qualities of the French revolutionaries of the eighteenth century — their resolution, consistency, irreconcilability to the foe, and crystal-clear integrity.

The loyal Leninist, outstanding party worker F. E. Dzerzhinskiy was just such a knight. In him there were harmoniously united a profound Party spirit, a supreme devotion to the revolutionary cause, tremendous organizational talent, inexhaustible energy, crystal-clear integrity and modesty, a fiery hatred for enemies of the Soviet regime, and boundless love for the working people.

During those troubled times when the overthrown, but not yet finished exploiter classes were putting up a bitter resistance to the Soviet regime, in collusion with the foreign imperialists, the VChK agencies uncovered a great deal of all kinds of counter-revolutionary conspiracies, and rendered a large number of dangerous spies, terrorists, subversives, demolitionists, and other enemies of the Soviet government completely harmless, with the active assistance of the people. Together with the armed forces of the young Soviet Republic, the employees of the VChK repeatedly took part in the immediate route and liquidation of armed uprisings and insurrections, both in the early consolidating period of the Soviet regime, and also during the years of foreign military intervention and civil war.

The expedition of the U.S.A., acting as a back-up for the English and French, was the chief organizer of all the disruptive effort against the Soviet government. Exposing its hostile activity, "Pravda" wrote on Dec. 22, 1917, that the highest representatives of the United

States were found to be mixed up in the Kaledin plot. They were taking every step to render him aid. Under the guise of a Red Cross train, the American officers Anderson, Perkins, and their accomplices — Russian officers — were making an attempt to send a few score automobiles and many military goods to the Don River. In a later bulletin, documents of exceptional importance, seized by the VChK, were displayed. For example, Anderson, head of the American Red Cross Mission in Rumania, asked in a telegram to Col. Kolpashnikov that Francis, the United States envoy, get one hundred thousand rubles for sending a train to Rostov. In the papers seized with Kolpashnikov, he had a guarantee written by Francis that a train would go from Petrograd to Yassa.

One of the largest wide-spread counter-revolutionary conspiracies of the Civil War period was a plot headed by the envoys of the U.S.A., England, France, and a few other imperialist governments. A number of large-scale, far-flung organizations entered into it, among which the main organization was the then-called "Alliance for Defending the Motherland and Freedom", set up in May, 1918. A leading party worker of the Socialist-Revolutionaries, the terrorist Savinkov, former assistant to the military ministry of the Provisional Government, headed up this organization. The "Alliance" had branches in Kazan, Rybinsk, Yaroslavl, Murom, and other cities. The participants in the plot were to start insurrections in a number of cities, thereby making it easier to advance the mutinous Czech corps to Moscow and to bring in "Alliance" members from the north.

First of all, among the organizers and leaders of this whole plot, stood the members of the American Mission, of which the chiefs were the Ambassador Francis Wardwell, head of the American Red Cross Mission, and Pool, the American Consul General. The head of the English Mission, Lockhart, the military attaché Hill, the naval attaché Cromey, and the inveterate spy Railey also gave close collaboration. Nor did the French Embassy, with Neaulins at the head, the French Military Mission headed by General Lavergne, and the French Consul General Grenard stand aside from the plot. Embassy representatives of other bourgeois governments were privy to it. This was

essentially a conspiracy of agents of every imperialist government, directed at overthrowing the Soviet regime.

In order to crush the Soviet regime, the imperialists did not stop at any sum of money or hesitate at any method. For example, during the last part of August, 1918, the foreign diplomats, gathered at a conference in one of their embassies, debated in great detail a plan proposed by the English agent Sydney Railey, who had illegal status in Russia, to blow up the railroad bridge over the Volkhov River, not far from Petrograd, and likewise the Cherepovetsky Bridge. The representatives of the imperialist governments contemplating this subversion were hoping to cut off Petrograd from communicating both to the north and east, dooming its population to starvation.

During the second half of 1918, the aggravation of foreign military intervention took place. The Entente imperialists landed their choice troops in the North, South, and Far East. With their military, material, and technical aid, the armies of Admiral Kolchak, Generals Krasnov and Denikin, and all the other counter-revolutionary forces intensified the onslaught. In particular, the Czech corps and White Guard troops on the Volga continued to wage fierce battles against the Red Army. Soviet Russia found itself in a fiery ring of battlefronts, cut off from its basic supply regions of food, raw materials, and fuel.

V. I. Lenin said in a speech at a meeting in the Lefortov region July 19, 1918: "All the imperialist vultures are charging into Russia and wish to tear it apart, as though they knew that each month's existence of a socialist Russia made ready their destruction. From our suffering will come the highest honor and the greatest hardship in being the first socialist detachment of the struggle against world imperialism."

The Socialist-Revolutionaries lent active support to the foreign intervention and the White Guards. They entered into White Guard "governments" set up in various areas of the country, shielding the restoration of bourgeois-landowner arrangements with their "socialist"

flag. They were even the organizers of assassinating the working class leaders. June 20, 1918, V. M. Volodarskiy, member of the Petrograd Soviet Presidium and editor of "Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda)", was killed by them. On August 30, the terrorist Socialist-Revolutionary Kenigister murdered M. S. Uritskiy, Chairman of the Petrograd ChK (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-revolution and sabotage). That same day, the rightist Socialist-Revolutionary (Fanya) Kaplan made a villainous attempt on the life of V. I. Lenin, inflicting a serious wound on him with a pair of poisoned bullets.

During this exceptionally difficult period for the country, the diplomatic representatives of the U.S.A., England, and France continued to weave their cobweb of conspiracies and provocations. They never dropped hope of overthrowing the Soviet regime. They secretly and openly supported the counter-revolutionaries, and shoved their own bosses into intervention against the Land of the Soviets.

On a day when all the Soviet people were following the condition of their leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin, holding their breath with concern, a special representative of the British Military Office, Lockhart, was heading up the demolition effort of the diplomatic representatives' "Alliances". The previously mentioned high officer of English intelligence, Railey, gave him active assistance. Lockhart and the French Consul General Grenard were trying to buy off the commander of the First Division of the Lettish Rifle Brigade, Berzin, and through him also the Lettish Rifles guarding the Kremlin. With their help, the Soviet government would be arrested to open a path for the interventionists to advance from Arkhangel' to Moscow.

The imperialists did not suspend the secret war against the workers and peasants' government even for a single day. The foreign representatives who were in our country fired up and supported the internal counter-revolutionary forces in every way possible, inspiring them to set up conspiracies, insurrections, and subversive organizations over and over again.

The demolition activity of the imperialist agents and the espionage-subversion centers headed by them created an extraordinarily

threatening situation on the front lines of the struggle against the interventionists and White Guards. Thus, for example, at the beginning of the general attack on Red Army troops by Yudenich, below Petrograd, V. I. Lenin and F. E. Dzerzhinskiy turned to the population with the plea, through the newspapers "Pravda" and "Izvestia" May 31, 1919: "Beware of spies!". This appeal read: "The White Guard attack on Petrograd has obviously shown that in every front-line area, in every large city, the Whites have a wide-spread organization for espionage, treachery, blowing up bridges, arranging uprisings in the rear areas, murdering Communists, and betraying members of workers' groups."

In fact, the White Guards and foreign agents were stepping up their demolition efforts during this serious period for our Motherland. The Chekists (Secret Police), relying on the revolutionary initiative of the workers, peasants, and Red Army, uncovered a large number of dangerous conspiracies in this period. They disrupted cunning schemes of international and domestic counter-revolution. Thanks to the sharp vigilance of the Soviet people, the destructive activities of a number of large hostile organizations and centers were broken up in good time, among these the plot under Lockhart's leadership, also the "National Center", and a number of others.

Thus, on the tip of a Sister of Mercy in the Pokrovskiy commune, the Chekists uncovered the military-conspiratorial group "Alliance for Defending the Motherland and Freedom", headed by the Socialist-Revolutionary Savinkov in the summer of 1918. After a few days, a branch of this "Alliance" was liquidated in Kazan. In July, 1919, a teacher in the 78th Moscow-district school passed on important information to the VChK, concerning the leader of the Moscow section of the "National Center", whose headquarters were in Petrograd. While the Petrograd spies of this group were making plans to seize Petrograd with the troops of Yudenich, their ringleader in the Moscow branch, the inveterate spy Shchepkin, was preparing to send information to Denikin on the movements and armament of the southern front-line armies. In addition, the Moscow "National Center" was preparing a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in Moscow for the moment Denikin's troops came near. The Chekists already knew something about the destructive

activities of this group from the tip-off of the school teacher, but for a long time they could not find a trace of the criminals. The statement of a Soviet patriot was useful in putting an end to this widespread multi-branched espionage-subversion cell. Thanks to the vigilance of the military sailor Solonitsyn that same year, the counter-revolutionary group "Tactical Center" was rendered harmless. A machinist of the destroyer Kubasov and two border guards helped the VChK agencies in uncovering the so-called "Petrograd Battle Organization (PBO)", connected with agents of the U.S.A., England, and other imperialist governments.

By their active participation in the struggle of the Chekists against the foreign intelligence agents and internal counter-revolution, the working people were expressing a sincere effort for the security of their Motherland and support of Communist Party policies and the Soviet government in transforming society along socialist principles.

The enemies of the Soviet regime tried to represent the participation of the vast masses of people rendering active assistance to the government security organs in the struggle against foreign agents, and their spies, as a chance happening, not having anything to do with the 1917 revolution. They would not admit, indeed, could not understand, that the numerous tips from the Soviet people being received by the VChK were not the accidental coincidence of this or that circumstance, but were a quite natural process caused by the radical political and economic changes which had occurred in Russia.

When a French spy declared during his interrogation that he was caught accidentally, after his daughter dropped a package and at the same time it was picked up by a Red Army soldier, Dzerzhinskiy replied: "You are mistaken.... If the masses did not support us, if every worker, every Red Army man were not aware that uncovering conspiracies was a matter not only for the VChK, but all the working people of the land of the Soviets, then the circumstance that your daughter dropped a package, would not have led to uncovering a plot. Your daughter accidentally dropped a package, but the Red Army man did not accidentally pick it up, did not accidentally arrest her. The vigilance of

an ordinary Red Army soldier was not accidental. The strength of the Cheka is just this."

The participation of many thousands of workers in legislative enactments to be carried out by the Chekists attests to the boundless faith and support of the VChK agencies. In the wholesale liquidation of counter-revolutionary bases in Petrograd in 1919, VChK workers conducted a thorough search of every suspicious house, and especially the bourgeois housing. About 20 thousand Petrograd workers took part in this operation, huge by their standards, together with Chekists.

In the telegrams, protocols, and resolutions sent to the VChK and its agencies in places by the collectivist workers, there was expressed in advance the faith and preparedness to render assistance to the Chekists in their difficult struggle to safeguard the state security of the country. Thus, the workers of the Tashkent streetcar system and mechanical shops wrote: "The general meeting of workers, noting the heroic efforts of the VChK agencies, always keeping the closest connection with the working masses in fulfilling their crucial and complex assignment, pledge full support and assistance to the Chekists in the struggle with the enemies of the working class."

These successes of the state security agencies in breaking up the criminal activities of the enemies of the Soviet regime were achieved, as F. E. Dzerzhinskiy pointed out, only thanks to the unfailing support of the working people.

After exposure of a number of conspiracies by the VChK agencies, the imperialists and their protégés changed the tactics of their fight. They began to take security measures, disguising themselves completely. In regard to this, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy informed the party leaders and representatives at a VTsIK meeting on February 17, 1919, that "...now the methods of the struggle with our enemies is changing. Now they are trying to penetrate into our Soviet institutions in order, standing in our ranks, to sabotage the work and to await the moment our external enemies break us down, and then, seizing our state agencies and government apparatus, to use them against us. Besides

sabotage, they seek out suitable individuals, sending them like warriors to our adversaries, even giving them the necessary information to betray our army and give away our secrecy."

Having changed their tactics this way, the enemies of our people carried on the struggle to restore capitalism with even greater frenzy.

At the end of March, 1919, they tried to blow up the waterworks in Petrograd. Afterwards they were planning the demolition of a number of railroad bridges, and arson of artillery warehouses and other national economy and military targets. Many of these attempts, including blowing up the waterworks, were averted by the Chekists.

A thousand rifles, slabs of gun-cotton, machine guns and other arms were kept in the foreign embassies and bourgeois quarters of Petrograd. All this weaponry was taken into the housing from secret stores and made ready for an armed uprising the moment White Guard troops approached the city.

At the same time, a large conspiracy was prepared by former White officers at Kronstadt. The conspirators wished to seize the Krasnaya Gorka (Red Hillock), Seraya Loshad (Grey Horse), and other forts, take over the fleet for themselves, open fire on Soviet areas in the rear zones, and clear the path for White Guard troops this way.

In the summer of 1919 a serious threat to Soviet Russia appeared in the South. General Denikin, taking advantage of the fact that the main Red Army forces were occupied in combat with Kolchak, advanced deep into the country, seizing a large territory in the South of Russia. On June 30, 1919, Tsaritsyn fell, and on the third of July, Denikin gave the order for the attack on Moscow.

The sudden advance of Denikin's troops was explained not only by their military superiority. Numerous facts attest that Denikin received great assistance from spies active in parts of the Red Army. Thus, for example, Denikin found out about the Red Army counter-attack, which had been prepared in the Tsaritsyn area, through his agents on the Southern battlefield staff, and undertook measures to break it up.

In September, 1919, a large espionage center was uncovered in Petrograd, at whose head stood the English intelligence agent Paul Dukes, who had come into Petrograd illegally from Finland. The exposure of this plot involved liquidation of the counter-revolutionary group "Tactical Center", and those persons forming a part of the "Alliance for the Rebirth of Russia", and "Alliance of Public Workers". In a promulgation of November 25, 1919, in "News of the VTsIK, a VChK communique stated that "all the activity of the conspirators proceeded under the surveillance of the Entente agents, mainly English and French, who headed up the whole espionage affair, financed the plot, and held its strings in their own hands."

Such was generally the case in the course of the whole grim and incredibly difficult struggle of the Soviet people against the domestic counter-revolutionary forces and foreign interventionists. The numerous conspiracies, subversions, espionage, and terrorist acts hindered routing the foe in the battlefronts and normalizing life in the country.

But no one could stop the victorious march of the freedom-loving, courageous, and bold Soviet people, who had fought supremely for their fate, both in the bloody battles of the fields of combat, and on the secret war battlefronts.

The Secret War Battlefront is Broadening

The civil war terminated with the complete victory of the Red Army. The Soviet Republic, having won the right, according to a statement of V. I. Lenin, "of international existence in the network of capitalist governments...", proceeded to socialist building.

The transition of our government to a peaceful life was brought about in complicated international circumstances. International imperialism, stirred up by the internal class and international disputes, shaken by large-scale economic crisis, concerned over the amount of national-liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries, was obliged for the time being to halt the attempts to

wipe out the conquering socialist revolution in Russia by means of open armed combat.

However, the domestic and foreign-policy complications of the imperialist governments did not intend at all that imperialism should leave our country alone. As the facts attest, the imperialists during this period were hatching plans first of all for the economic suffocation of the Soviet regime, which, with the appearance of suitable conditions, could be reinforced by new military adventures. By concluding peace pacts and trade agreements with the Soviet Union, they would spread the battlefront of the secret war with new forms of combat against Soviet Russia. Now, in addition to organizing conspiracies and military types of subversion, they began to publish instigations for destruction, banditry, and other secret hostile acts, so that it was no less dangerous for the Soviet government to live and to function than in open armed warfare.

V. I. Lenin turned the attention of the Party and the people to just this threat in the new understanding of the fight against socialism. At the opening on March 8, 1921, of the Tenth Congress of the All-Russia Communist Party (Bolshevik), he declared that the warring actions of the imperialists "against us were taking a form less war-like, but in several respects more serious and dangerous for us".

A serious economic situation in the country, and likewise the discontent of part of the peasants with Communist military policies, were made use of by the enemies of the Soviet regime, especially in the beginning of 1921. The remnants of the counter-revolutionary parties — Cadetists, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, Anarchists, and bourgeois nationalists — stepped up active destructive efforts, with the assistance of foreign agents. They started to organize counter-revolutionary conspiracies, and to murder Party members and Soviet workers. In a number of areas of the country (Tambovskiy Province, some regions of the Ukraine, Don, and Siberia), the hostile elements tried to stir up the peasants to murderous uprisings. The underlying social roots of these were the kulak class.

During this period the VChK agencies liquidated a large number of various counter-revolutionary organizations, subversives, and terrorist groups. The state security organizations also gained an important victory at that time in the fight against an imperialist intelligence agent who was functioning through a cover organization, giving aid to the starving along the Volga.

In 1921, the "International Commission to Aid Russia" was set up in Paris, headed by an extremely vicious enemy of the Soviet government, Neaulins. On September 4, 1921, his note was received in the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars, in which he demanded permission to study the situation on the spot, and implement control of the Soviet government by using food products. The imperialist agents were trying to send out their own secret service to collect espionage material in our territory under the guise of "experts".

V. I. Lenin, acquainting himself with this note, wrote a letter that same day to the Politburo of the Central Committee, Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), in which he indicated: "Neaulins is a disgraceful liar. I recommend a decision against the project ... Yielding here is impossible."

Since the state security agencies unmasked the "All-Russia Committee to Aid the Starving" as a counter-revolutionary and espionage organization, fulfilling the assignments of imperialist intelligence, the Soviet government disbanded this committee at the end of 1921.

The state security organs also revealed in 1922 that U.S.A. intelligence was making use of the American Relief Administration (ARA) for carrying out subversive activities. The employees of this agency were busy gathering intelligence information, establishing a connection with persons and organizations hostile to the Soviet regime, and buying up valuables. The American agents coming into Soviet territory under cover of the ARA were establishing contacts with the Russian bourgeoisie, active White Guards, and remnants of anti-Soviet parties. American intelligence attempts to use the apparatus of the ARA Russian section for overthrowing the Soviet regime likewise fell through.

In the period of the new economic policy, when trade relations were established with the capitalist governments, foreign agents strived to make use of this channel in their espionage and economic counter-revolution goals, intending to undermine the Soviet regime from within. Counter-revolutionary activity directed at economic disruption, demolition, and subversion was lavishly financed by the imperialists. Many other methods were also used in the struggle. In particular, they set up militant counter-revolutionary organizations and groups.

Among the latter, a large-scale militant terrorist organization was discovered and liquidated in May, 1921. It had been set up by Savinkov, and was functioning actively in the West and Northwest regions of the country. It had its own cells, and also wide connections in almost all the territories of the RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republics). It was found out from the documents seized by the Chekists that this organization was in the service of the French and Polish General staffs.

A few days later in Petrograd, another large counter-revolutionary organization, naming itself the "Regional Committee of the Alliance to Emancipate Russia", was liquidated. This conspiratorial center linked together a number of groups: "The Fighting Committee", "People's Committee for Insurrection", "Petrograd Peoples' Militant Organization", and "The United Organization". The plotters kept ties with American, English, French, and Finnish intelligence services. These counter-revolutionary groups were preparing subversive and terrorist acts. Their principal task was to execute a government coup d'etat.

Other enemies of our people were also functioning in this same direction.

The consolidation of the domestic situation of the Soviet government strengthened its international authority to a remarkable degree. The policy of not recognizing the USSR by the imperialist governments collapsed. In 1924, England, Italy, Austria, Norway, Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, Mexico, France, and China recognized the

Soviet government and established diplomatic and economic relations with it. However, the ruling circles of the imperialist governments, moving to establish diplomatic and economic relations with the USSR, were simultaneously strengthening their secret activities to wreck and weaken the Soviet government. Paris was the main center of the anti-Soviet forces that year. The French government was an active organizer of anti-Soviet broadcasts. Its leaders, Poincaré and Briand, openly preached war against the USSR.

Espionage activity, instigated and financed by England and France, was waged especially strongly against the USSR from Polish, Rumanian, and Finnish territory. In 1924, about 900 agents of Polish, Finnish, Rumanian, and other intelligence services, who tried to penetrate the territory of the Soviet government, were being held by the OGPU* agencies and border troops in the jurisdiction of the Western military district alone.

Among the spies and subversives, intensively "exported" into our country, there again turned up one of the most vicious enemies of the Soviet regime, the English intelligence agent Sidney Railey, who had fled the country when Lockhart's plot collapsed in 1918. Just as in the civil war years, he was trying again to set up anti-Soviet groups to overthrow the Soviet regime. The English intelligence leaders were counting on dissidence starting within the Communist Party with the death of V. I. Lenin. Therefore, Railey allied himself with the Trotskyite and Monarchist elements in the struggle against the Soviet regime. He had in mind creating underground organizations with their help and carrying on subversive efforts of all types through them. At the same time, Railey was busy with anti-Soviet propaganda and preparation of terrorist acts.

In his letter of March 25, 1925, addressed to the Monarchist group, he wrote: "You know, that the fight with the Bolsheviks is the principal goal of my life. I am prepared to serve this cause with

*Translator's Note: Unified State Political Department.

everything I can. I am wholly at the disposal of every nationalist organization or group of persons working to overthrow the Soviet regime".

At his interrogation, Railey indicated that he came to the USSR with a special goal — organizing terrorist murder attempts, arsons, insurrections, and the like. More than that, he asserted that he was received by Churchill before his trip to the USSR, and obtained his personal instructions on organizing terrorist attempts and subversive acts. In this regard, the Railey affair exposed the English government as an organizer and instigator of subversive effort against the Soviet Union.

The State security agencies uncovered a number of diversionary and terrorist groups even in subsequent years. Thus, May 10, 1927, a subversive-terrorist group functioning under the leadership of White, who managed the consulate section of the English mission in Moscow, was apprehended. This group was preparing an explosion in the Kremlin and the Bolshoy Theater at the time of any kind of large meeting of workers and peasants' representatives.

In the course of industrializing the country, the Soviet government was obliged to invite a significant number of foreign specialists to render help in constructing various undertakings. But among those who came to us with honest intentions, there turned up several scoundrels. Many foreign intelligence agents made use of this legitimate channel to penetrate into the Soviet Union for infiltrating spies, subversives, demolitionists, and terrorists under the guise of consultants, engineers, technicians, and assemblers.

The English electrical engineering firm "Metro-Vickers" was exposed in front of the entire world as a participant in this scheme, sending spies and subversives from the Intelligence Service in the guise of engineers and technicians. The imperialist agents were trying to upset the economy of our country, provoke dissatisfaction with the country in the working and peasant classes, organize revolts, and overthrow the Soviet regime by means of sabotage and subversion.

Thornton, the chief engineer of this firm, the son of a well-known manufacturer who owned the largest textile establishments in England, was a direct organizer of espionage and sabotage. Through him and other employees of the firm who came to the Soviet Union, English intelligence planted its secret service in all the large, regional power plants, which figured highly in the industry of the country.

MacDonald, an engineer of the firm headed up the espionage and subversive activities at the Zlato-ustinskiy station, and afterwards at Zuyevskiy. At Bakinskiy station there was the former British Army officer Cushney; engineer Nordwall was at Ivanovskiy; at Cheryabinsk in the "Mos-energo" power plant system, there were Thornton, Munchhaus, and Oleinick*. All these English intelligence agents were functioning with the help of former White Guardists and those born in the exploiter classes, who had threaded their way into the electric power industry.

In the course of investigating the matter of spies and saboteurs from the "Metro-Vickers" firm, the State security agencies determined that there was an organized bloc directed against the Soviet Union among the largest electrical engineering concerns of England, Germany, and the U.S.A. The electrical firms of these countries tightly linked together among themselves the subversive activities of their agents in our country, and constantly exchanged espionage information. In particular, the English "Metro-Vickers" firm had an agreement in this matter with the German firm "AEG", which in turn was connected with the American "General Electric" company.

Side by side with exposing spies and subversive organizations, the State security agencies carried on the fight against bourgeois-nationalist elements, who were likewise waging subversive efforts against the Soviet government to restore capitalism. Having been defeated in open combat with the Soviet regime, the bourgeois

*Translator's Note: These are approximate spellings of English names.

nationalists switched to covert methods — sabotage, diversions, and espionage. Their organizations were exposed by the State security agencies in White Russia, Karelia, the Ukraine, and several other places. In particular, at the beginning of the 1930's in the Middle Asia border regions alone, the Chekists uncovered and rendered harmless 66 espionage-subversive bands with the help of the local population.

During the restoration period of the national economy and the building of a foundation for a socialist society, the State security agencies conducted a strong effort in the economic domain in the fight against counter-revolutionaries. The most widely used forms of economic counter-revolution included sabotage, espionage, speculation, embezzlement, undermining Soviet currency by issuing counterfeit banknotes, and every kind of abuse in the economic and trade agencies on the part of the rotten elements and those attempting hostile acts in them.

Court trials of the saboteurs irrefutably showed that their criminal activity was organized and directed by foreign intelligence agents.

In 1924 and 1925, sabotage groups were liquidated at the Dnieper Yugostal factory and the Kadiyevskiy mines. The saboteurs were systematically blocking fulfillment of the plans, hiding the raw materials and goods on hand from the state, damaging the plant equipment, etc.

Sabotage in the Soviet industrial undertakings and institutions was, as a rule, closely interlinked with espionage.

In the beginning of 1928, the OGPU agencies uncovered a large sabotage-espionage organization with the active help of the Soviet people in Shakhtinskiy and other sections of the Donets Basin ("the Shakhtinskiy affair"). This organization had begun its counter-revolutionary activity in 1922. In the plot, foreign intelligence agents would lead the Shakhtinskiy forces, with whose help they might

attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime from within, thus facilitating armed invasion by the imperialists into our country.

Actively opposing industrializing the country, the Shakhtinskiy saboteurs were wrecking the construction plans in every way possible. They were provoking dissatisfaction in the workers by overstating the manufacturing norms and reducing tariffs; they fomented conflicts between workers and administrators; they spread red tape; they blocked fulfilling the collective agreements; they delayed planning and construction of new undertakings; etc.

The direct ringleader of the Shakhtinskiy saboteurs was the "Parisian Center", formed by former Russian capitalists who had emigrated abroad.

The April Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Committee of Commissars of the All-Russia Communist Party (Bolshevik) of 1928 indicated in its resolution that "the subversive organization in the Donets Basin, set up by former mine owners and a group of specialists particularly privileged in the past, was connected to former Russian and foreign proprietors, and also with foreign military intelligence. It had set its goal, aside from any other assignments, as wrecking the Soviet Union defenses, directly preparing for intervention and war with the USSR."

During these years other espionage-sabotage organizations were also unmasked by the security agencies ("The Industrial Party", "Working Peasants Party", "Union Bureau RSDRP", and a number of others). These were all pursuing the same vicious goal as the participants in the "Shakhtinskiy affair".

For the course of the first ten post-revolutionary years, our people and the security agencies were obliged to wage a serious and stubborn struggle against banditry, posed by remnants of the beaten and dispersed White Guards who had not yet given up resistance to the Soviet regime, and also from kulaks, anarchists, and criminal-declasseé elements. In the years 1921 and 1922 alone, about 90 large

*Translator's Note: Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party.

bands were liquidated, and in 1925, there were 200 armed bands acting under the instruction and leadership of imperialist agents.

The fight with outlawry in Middle Asia, which was also actively being supported and financed by foreign agents, was very heavy and drawn-out. According to the statements of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the basmach* (Central Asia) outlawry was the most bestial form of political banditry. The basmachists committed the most brutal and bloody crimes against the Soviet people.

The successes of the socialist construction in our country evoked malice on the part of the imperialists, who did not overlook any means to hinder our forward progress. Along with subversion in the economic domain and espionage towards these goals, they made use of the most base methods of fighting — terror and organizing provocations. Thus, the USSR Ambassador P. D. Voykov was killed in Warsaw June 7, 1927, by a White Guard agent of the imperialists. In Berlin, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, provocational raids were organized on the Soviet representatives. That same year, several underground groups were discovered on Soviet Union territory, getting ready for diversionary and terrorist acts. In 1930 and 1931, the reactionary ruling circles of the imperialist governments were organizing new large-scale provocations to draw the USSR into war. In April, 1930, foreign intelligence agents tried to blow up the Soviet embassy in Warsaw. In 1931 they made an attempt on the Japanese envoy in Moscow, and in March, 1932, on the German counsellor.

However, the hopes of the imperialists to overthrow the Soviet regime were not realized, nor could they be realized, by means of disrupting our State economy, or arranging every possible conspiracy, terror, and provocation. The Soviet people were solidly behind the Communist Party, confidently moving ahead, not forgetting the hostile intrigues of the imperialists, nor their striving to hold back the triumphant march of socialist construction. The Soviet people were alert.

The high revolutionary vigilance of our people and the precise

*Translator's Note: A counter-revolutionary robber band in Central Asia during the Civil War.

efforts of the State security agencies played an extraordinary significant role in the pre-war and war years.

The German intelligence service always participated actively in putting into practice all the foreign policy plans of the ruling circles in their government. However, their role was intensified especially during the imperialism period. German imperialism, which V. I. Lenin characterized as the most predatory, cut-throat imperialism, regarded surveillance and some sabotage activity as being among the ranks of the most significant weapons in their aggressive policies.

Organized intelligence against the USSR occupied an exceptionally important place with the arrival of fascism to power. During this period, the notion of "total espionage", i.e., covering everything, emerged in Germany. In connection with the reactionary course of the monopolistic circles, the role of intelligence service was significantly revived both in suppressing the resistance of the exploited masses within Germany, and also in realizing the foreign policy plans of German imperialism. It can be shown that, in decisions involving these areas, the intelligence agencies moved to the forefront in comparison with other units of the State apparatus.

For their aims of suppressing their own class adversaries, the fascist leadership relied most of all on the political police at first. In this regard, the State secret police (Gestapo) was set up. Later on, the Gestapo became the chief administrator of Reich security through the laws of the Fourth government.

Along with the secret police, they set up other well-developed State intelligence agencies also — the "Abwehr" counter-intelligence section of the military ministry, the special services of the foreign ministry, the foreign section of the economic ministry, and others. The "Abwehr" and Gestapo were the most powerful State intelligence agencies of Hitler's Germany. A number of special schools were set up in Germany to prepare cadres to carry on secret war. The preparation of spies, subversives, parachutists, terrorists, and radiomen was conducted in them.

Apart from the state intelligence agencies, there also existed non-government intelligence establishments, having great influence in the Fascist state system. The various Fascist Party organizations occupied a significant place among them, including in the first ranks: Security Service (SD), Foreign Affairs Organization (AO), the Fascist Party (MSDRP), the Foreign Policy Section of the NSDRP, and others.

In the preparatory period for unleashing war against the Soviet Union, Hitler's intelligence strived above all to gather data on our armed forces, location and number of troop units, the armament, placement of airports, quantity and types of planes, and strong points on the border. In the prewar years, German intelligence tried to shower thousands of their agents on us. Just from September, 1939, to December, 1940, our border troops defending the Western border of the USSR, arrested about 5000 German agents and exterminated much of the armed Fascist bands.

As the military attack approached, the Hitlerites stepped up the supply of their agents in our country. It was characteristic that at this time they sent the most qualified intelligence agents and terrorists, equipped with portable radio stations, money, arms, and false documents. Along with gathering espionage information, assignments were set before them to blow up bridges and railroads, wipe out lines of communication, troop warehouses, and other significant targets, and commit murders of Soviet state representatives, Party and Young Communist League (Komsomol) workers.

Counting on the blitzkrieg, the Fascists were hoping to set up a so-called fifth column⁽¹⁾ to wreck the might and solidarity of Soviet society from within. However, not finding any support at all within the country, and encountering the unique, firm Soviet people and the superb mastery of the workers' security agencies, the Fascist secret service was utterly impotent in accomplishing the assignments of their bosses. This did not mean at all that the enemy scouts did not cause any harm to our State. No, this damage was felt both in the

Footnote (1) is on page 64.

preparatory period for war, and also in its initial period, but fortunately, not to the extent contemplated by the Fascist ruling clique.

Uncovering and rooting up the enemy secret service net was complicated to a significant degree because Stalin, ignoring the Party and State interests, virtually took the State security agencies from under Party and government control and converted it to his own support. He was using it like a weapon to consolidate his personal rule, using reprisals by objectionable persons against his own people, removing them and building up mass repressions in the country.

At the beginning of the 1930's, the Party and Soviet people were achieving great successes in all areas of socialist construction. Under the Party leadership, the Soviet people were transforming the country from a backward, agricultural economy to a country of highly developed industry, science, technology, and culture.

The Soviet Union indeed became a leading industrial power, not only equalling, but even surpassing, many capitalist countries in its might. The international authority of the Soviet Union grew. The defensive power of the country was rising.

Notwithstanding the fact that the question of "Who's Who?" in the country was resolved in favor of socialism, kulakism was liquidated as a class, and, consequently, the keenness of the class struggle had slackened to a significant degree. Stalin laid down an unjust thesis at the January Plenum of the Central Committees of the Communist Party in 1933. In spite of obvious facts attesting to the high patriotism of the Soviet people and the monolithic solidarity of the workers around the Communist Party, Stalin maintained that "the growth of the Soviet State will strengthen the resistance of the remaining traces of the dying classes", and that "they will switch from one form of hit-and-run attacks to another, harsher form of attack." One form of such attack from the hostile class remnants, said Stalin, was sabotage in the public economy. "In this soil", he declared, "the various groups of old counter-revolutionaries of the Socialist-Revolutionary, Menshevik, bourgeois nationalists of the center, and outskirts parties can

revive and move around again, also the splinter counter-revolutionary elements of Trotskyites and rightist deviationists ... It is necessary to keep all this in mind, if we wish to put an end to these elements quickly and without special sacrifice."

These assertions of Stalin set the stage, as a matter of record, for intensifying repression in the country.

At the XVII Party Congress, occurring in January, 1934, Stalin's personality cult was solidified, bit by bit. It was developed by attaching the name of Stalin to all the successes of the Party and the people in the socialist construction. Stalin departed more and more from the Leninist norms of Party life. He violated the principles of party leadership, leaving the control of the higher Party organs. He set himself up over us and lost contact with the masses. It became clearer that features of his character were being manifest, about which Lenin had indicated in his time: crudity, and indelicacy in attitude towards leaders of the workers' party, impatience towards critique and administration.

The personality cult of Stalin had the strongest and most abnormal effect on the status of law and justice in the country. Particularly, many laws were violated in 1937 and 1938, when Yezhov headed up the State security agencies.

An inveterate enemy of the Soviet people, Beria, who worked his way into Stalin's favor, likewise played a most sinister part in the unjustified repression and gross violations of the laws. In the beginning, he was appointed as Yezhov's deputy, and by December, 1938, he was appointed to the Peoples' Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD). From this time up till his denouncement in 1953, Beria directly guided the State security apparatus.

The tyranny and lawlessness administered in Stalin's personality cult period diverted the State security agencies from the struggle with the actual enemies — spies and other dangerous criminals.

In spite of this, after the attack on our country by Fascist Germany, the bulk of the Soviet people, including those of the State security agencies, rose up in combat against the cowardly and cruel enemy. The Soviet Chekists with the active assistance of the workers and fighting men skillfully unmasked Fascist spies, who were being dispatched in great quantities into our country. It did the enemy agents no good to pass themselves off as victims of the Hitlerites, strays from the Soviet armed services ranks, stragglers too late to be evacuated by the militia, etc. Nor did it do them any good to transfer their secret service into the Soviet army rear areas by water routes.

Discovering spies and diversionists of German nationality was not so complicated. It was a different matter when apparently ordinary Soviet citizens from behind the front lines were converted into matter-of-fact scum, betraying their Motherland.

Here is one such example.

In the summer of 1942, one of the rifle divisions brought in a shaggy, long unshaven person to the special section. He was in ragged clothes and similar footwear. In the interview with the worker in charge, the detainee identified himself as Red Army man Fedukov, and gave a fully consistent story of his adventures supposedly preceding crossing through the front line.

"At the beginning of June", he related, "when the German Army was attacking in the area of Sebezh, I was wounded and taken captive, but in the rear-line confusion I managed to flee. That night I reached some kind of village, and a commune woman gave me shelter. But I never stopped thinking of how to get back", said the detainee. "As soon as the wound healed over, I left the village and crept over the front line at night".

It all seemed correct. The regiment he named was actually operating in the Sebezh area. The commanders and political workers whose names he gave were actually serving in that unit. And to put the

last touch on his story, the detainee ended with the supposedly sincere expression:

"I am very glad to find myself finally among you!"

However, all that same simple emphasis, along with the ingratiating manner of conducting himself, and also the talkativeness of this person aroused the worker's doubts. From a thorough investigation of his testimony, it turned out that he was not the person he was claiming to be.

In a subsequent meeting, the worker asked the detainee:

"Well, maybe now you will tell the truth? Tell me, what became of that Fedyukov whose name you took?"

After some denials and lying, he related that his name was really Kostin. He came from a kulak family, and had been condemned earlier for a terrorist act. At the beginning of the war, Kostin apparently deserted and enlisted in the German police service. Then the Hitlerites put him into a saboteur school, and after three months training, they passed him through the front lines.

In regard to the Red Army man Fedyukov, he was really wounded and captured by the Hitlerites on the battlefield. He held firm in the interrogations. In spite of torture and beating, he did not betray any military secrets. Fedyukov's documents, after he was shot, were entrusted to Kostin by the Hitlerite agents.

Along with dispatching spies to our country, the Hitlerites set up special counter-sabotage and punitive agencies in the occupied territory, to fish out and exterminate Soviet intelligence agents, partisans, and military employees, who were surrounded by the enemy troops, and also to drive the peaceful Soviet citizens into German servitude. The Fascist barbarians sometimes accomplished their bloody villainy through the hands of traitors, saber-bearing German agents, and those engaged in secret service groups, bearing the names of "Hunt

Commands", with the "1st-C" (sic) division of the German Army.

The criminal and turncoat Sklyanoy headed up one such group made of up traitors from June, 1942. This "Hunt Command", functioning in the temporarily occupied territory of Leningrad, Pskov, Veliki Luk, and other sections, uncovered and executed Soviet scouts, partisans, and persons connected with them. Sklyanoy and his henchmen interrogated Soviet patriots, beat them, terrorized the local inhabitants, pillaged and murdered citizens not guilty of anything, ravished women and children, burned down inhabited places, and administered other cruel deeds.

But the hour of retribution struck. Nothing spared these monsters from their just punishment. They appeared before Soviet judgement and annihilation. Nor did the principal staff cadres of Hitler's intelligence who fell into Soviet hands, both in the post-war and war years, get away from the penalty deserved.

The Soviet people defended the socialist conquest, the very progressive social and State order, freedom, and independence of their native land in extremely savage battles with the German-Fascist usurpers, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party.

The Modern Cesspool of the Imperialist Intelligence Agents

After the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people were busy again with peaceful constructive work. The workers of the Soviet Union were constructing the bright edifice of communism, shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of other countries arising on the path of socialism.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government wisely guarded and defended the great conquest of socialism time and time again. They have always favored, and are advocating now, the preservation of peace throughout the whole world. The Leninist foreign policy carried out by them has earned the warmest approval and universal support of honest persons in all parts of the globe.

In spite of the efforts of the Soviet Union and those governments in the socialist camp who are striving to rid mankind forever of the threat of devastating war, the bosses of the imperialist states have aggravated international conditions with all their might for the course of the entire post-war period. They have intensively augmented their armed forces. Right after the Second World War, the monopolistic bourgeoisie, headed by American billionaires and millionaires, obviously sensing their inevitable ruin if either the peaceful socialist system should grow stronger, or if the colonial and semi-colonial peoples should slip out from under their influence in the course of independent development, rushed to form new military blocs of aggression. They surrounded the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with military bases and now rattle their sabers every day.

The growth in military expenditures gives a telling affirmation of the imperialist war preparations. In the U.S.A., for example, the sum amounts to over 50 billion dollars annually at the present time, in 1949 and 1950 the military outlays equalled only 17.4 billion dollars. The imperialists kept millions of persons under arms. In the air, their planes were continually turning up with hydrogen or atomic bombs aboard. Rockets were set up in war readiness. Regiments and divisions were on the march. Warships were racing all over the seas and oceans. All of this served rather well to reinforce the slanted capitalist attitudes of suppressing the communist movement, breaking down the will of the peoples for national independence, and restoring the capitalist order in the Soviet Union and the young socialist countries.

Intelligence activities are always feverishly active, especially wherever it reeks of gunpowder. At the present time in the capitalist world, the U.S.A. intelligence agencies are playing a particularly sinister role. The secret war of American intelligence, elevated to the level of official state policy, took on an unprecedented scale and was carried on with unparalleled cunning and callousness.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA, for short) is the primary intelligence institution in the U.S.A., from which all American

intelligence agencies are coordinated.

The Central Intelligence Agency is concerned with political, economic, military, and scientific-technical intelligence in most of the countries of the world, and fulfills the highly important assignment of organizing subversive activities abroad. Here all the most important material picked up by other (departmental) sections of U.S.A. intelligence is concentrated, analyzed, and summarized.

The U.S. government consigned extraordinary authority to the Central Intelligence Agency, transforming it, in the opinion of the Americans themselves, into a second, invisible government. According to the law adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1949 "On the Central Intelligence Agency", it can use for its espionage and subversive functions any material means and personnel of government agencies, public and private educational institutions, trade, agricultural, scientific organizations, commercial firms, etc.

Julius Mader gave an extremely clear portrayal of the CIA in his book, "The Gangsters of Allen Dulles".

"In the undertakings of the Central Intelligence Agency", he writes, "there are conducted political and diplomatic espionage, military, economic, and technical intelligence, organization of sabotage acts, subversion, and terror. This assignment characterizes the CIA as the most dangerous and largest-scale gangster trust in the world.

The Central Intelligence Agency is made up of:

- an agency, guiding all American special secret services;
- a coordinating intelligence center for all governments linked to the U.S.A. by pact obligations;
- a directive center for all emigré organizations and secret alliances whose activity is directed against the socialist camp;
- an agency connected to the subordinate Department of State administration for international information by thousands of tie-lines.

The CIA collects and works up information materials for:

- the intelligence service of the Army (TIS), counter-intelligence service (CIC), and joint military intelligence sections (G-2);
- the intelligence service of the Navy (ONI);
- intelligence for the Air Force (AIS) and special investigations service (OSI);
- the separate federal police apparatus, and secret political police for Americans, the so-called Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- special secret service of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, which carries on radiological intelligence with the help of an electronic observation system set up around the border of the socialist camp.

At the same time the CIA controls the work of the National Security Agency (NSA), whose assignment is coding and de-coding secret information. This department maintains ties with foreign imperialist intelligence services. The National Security Agency also organizes eavesdropping on conversations over international radio-communication channels, using the most modern technical equipment."

The Italian bourgeois weekly "Tempo" wrote in an article July 18, 1960, about the former CIA director Allen Dulles and the United States Central Intelligence Agency, stating that the CIA budget exceeded on four (different) times the Federal Bureau of Investigation budget, having on its staff 6,000 agents, 8,000 employees, and 54 departments. The State Department budget, it was said in the article, with all its ambassadors and envoys, with all its expenditures for maintaining diplomatic representatives in all the countries of the world, was less than the CIA budget. In this same article the author pointed out that, besides its main building, the CIA had available thirty other buildings, and twenty-five branches in all the countries of the world. It also controlled another nine American espionage organizations.

All this affirms that the CIA is a "cloak and dagger empire". The American journalists D. Wise and T. Ross published an article in "Look" magazine (issue of June 16, 1964) under the extremely eloquent title: "CIA — Invisible Government". In it, in particular, it said:

"At the present time the United States has two governments — one visible, the other invisible. The first is the government the citizens

read about in their newspapers and the children study in their schools. The second is an invisible government busy with gathering espionage information and espionage. It is planning and accomplishing secret missions in every odd corner of the globe.

The Central Intelligence Agency is the heart of the invisible government. However, there are still nine more agencies (National Security Council, Intelligence Section of the Department of Defense, National Security Agency, U.S. Army Intelligence Service, U.S. Naval Intelligence, U.S. Air Force Intelligence, Government Bureau of Intelligence and Investigations, Atomic Energy Commission, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.), and many separate persons and organizations, which on the surface seem to be normal components of the usual state apparatus. It encompasses even business firms and institutes, which are seemingly private. This shadowy government shapes the lives of 190 million Americans. Important decisions concerning war and peace are taken up hidden from society. Informed citizens have the right to be suspicious when part of the United States foreign policy acts publicly in one direction, and part secretly to the contrary through the invisible government.

The intelligence network grew into a broad instrumentality, hidden from view, in which about 200 thousand persons worked and which spent several million dollars annually.

The American people know practically nothing about the invisible government. The working personnel of this government are security-restricted. Its activities are top secret. Its budget is hidden in other accounts. It is supposed that a small group of congressmen keep themselves informed about the invisible government, but actually they hardly know anything of its activities. In other countries, the American ambassadors supposedly keep activities of the invisible government agents under their control. But the agents have their own lines of communication and their own codes. In the judgement of one Senate commission, the power of the ambassadors is merely a 'polite function'....

Everyone thinks the invisible government is under direct control of the National Security Council. However, actually many important decisions of the invisible government are never taken up at National Security Council sessions. A small directorate of persons known as the 'special group' studies them. No one outside of a very narrow circle of persons in the invisible government knows who gets into this group.

By law, the Vice President is a member of the National Security Council, but he does not participate in the decisions of the special group. Lyndon Johnson actually was not connected with the invisible government until he took the oath as 36th President of the United States. During the first hour of the first day of assuming the presidential post, Bundy, the White House aide on security matters, took Johnson into a secret information and command post situated deep in the White House basement. There, surrounded by top secret papers, electronic and communications equipment, the head of the invisible government, John Alex McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and member of the special group, informed him on the situation.

McCone succeeded Allen Dulles to the CIA director post in November, 1961....

The concrete and steel headquarters of the CIA is an unseen architectural jewel, erected in the bucolic splendor of this little-known locality and modestly hidden by a thick wall of woods.

A person going to the CIA headquarters turns off at the sign 'BPR',⁽²⁾ inside of Langley, and quickly finds himself in front of a chain-link fence ten feet high, which surrounds the whole tract. There are signs on the fence, but not one of them says that the CIA is located here. On one, 'U.S. Govt. Property, for official use only'. On another, 'Photography prohibited'. On a third, 'No admittance to outsiders'.*

Footnote (2) is on page 64.

*Translator's Note: This is probably 'Admittance for Authorized Personnel Only'.

Behind the gate, guards are at stations....

On the roof, special radio antennas are mounted, whose construction cost 50 thousand dollars. They are an important part of the CIA communication system with the whole world. A central control post is located in the depths of the building, wired with alarm systems covering the whole building. Unnecessary secret papers are burned up in three incinerators, on which 105 thousand dollars were spent.

Passing through the door, the visitor can go up to a marble panel on the left wall with the inscription 'You shall learn the truth, and the truth will make you free', John VIII - XXXII, and just here the guard stops him. He is taken further into a reception room, where registration takes place. Afterwards, an escort goes with him to a necessary room, waits while the visitor finishes his business, and then conducts him to the admitting door. There, in a spacious hall, in giant gilt letters on the floor, is the inscription 'Central Intelligence Agency', with an eagle's head in the center. Proceeding along the corridor, the visitor can notice that a large number of the closed doors have no inscriptions. This creates a false impression, as though virtually no one was in the building.

The CIA citadel is divided into compartments like a battleship. A worker in one section can't find out what is going on just a few feet away on the other side of the wall.

Among the special equipment is a scientific laboratory on which 200 thousand dollars were spent to construct and outfit it. Here the CIA manufactures some of its miniaturized types of weapons, develops invisible inks, special explosive materials, and other devices. One of the really astonishing instruments at Langley was an electronic brain, which stored and retrieved the mountains of information dispatched to headquarters. The CIA library is split up into four parts: the usual book document library, a special library of biographical and industrial intelligence data, a documentation center, and the electronic brain. This brain is called 'Walnut' and was made up especially for the CIA by the 'International Business Machines' company.

The needed document is projected in front of the viewer using a film-tape device called 'Intellofax'. 'Walnut and 'Intellofax' function without error, in distinction from people. Along with a huge collection of secret data dispatched to Langley, the Agency receives 200 thousand newspapers, books, and other open material each month. The information is stored on 40 million punched cards.

The CIA also has a special library of literature on espionage themes. Here are thousands of old and modern selections on various mysteries and espionage. Such authors as Ian Fleming, Alan MacInnis, and Eric Ambler will very likely be pleased to learn that the CIA is studying the latest tricks of their heroes.

CIA employees lead a secluded life....

Many young CIA employees are recruited in the colleges. In every large university there is usually a person who secretly seeks talent for the CIA. Some of those recruited in colleges are retained in the role of students for the CIA.

Of every 1000 persons nominated to work in the CIA, 200 are picked out for reliability checks. Approximately 22 of the 200 persons are culled because they 'drink too much, talk too much, have relatives behind the Iron Curtain and as a result could fall under foreign influence...'. .

Not all those passing these barriers will work at CIA headquarters or on secret assignments abroad. Although few Americans know it, the CIA has departments in 20 cities in the country. The 1947 law on national security which founded the CIA reads that 'the Agency does not need to have police or legal functions and does not need to be concerned with internal security matters.'. Since it was set up only for intelligence abroad, one might ask why the CIA has sections in the U.S.A. The CIA workers reply that the branches are necessary to collect information within the U.S.A. about other countries, mainly from persons returning from trips abroad.

The CIA abroad functions chiefly under the cover of embassies and trade representatives. In some areas of the world, it has a few business concerns, which in reality serve as CIA masquerades. Nobody worries about the CIA being a cover, for a cover is a cloak which is indispensable for the knight of the 'cloak and dagger', the professional intelligence agent. In the United States embassies all over the world, there is a secret office or section which accommodates the CIA mission. Each mission is headed by a chief, with a few agents at his disposal. These agents themselves recruit local 'agents' on their own to gather intelligence information."

Besides the Central Intelligence Agency, other government agencies also carry on intelligence work in the invisible government: the FBI, State Department, Treasury Department, Pentagon, Army, Navy, Air Force, Immigration Service, the Information Agency.

The U.S. complex of intelligence organs, just as other imperialist intelligence services, proceeds on behalf of the most reactionary layers of American society. The head staff of the intelligence agencies generally is comprised of the ruling classes of the top state or high rank military circles, tightly linked to the leading monopolies of the country. For example, the former CIA leader, Allen Dulles, zealously served monopolistic capital. He was a vicious enemy of freedom, democracy, and communism, and was an adherent of fascism. In the World War II period, he tried to set up an agreement between England, America and the Hitlerites against the Soviet Union.

However, while Dulles was linked with the largest monopolies, his successor, John A. McCone, was one of the richest businessmen. He owned a number of very large concerns in the steel foundry and aviation industries, and also a steamship company. The Americans even called McCone, "Mr. Billion". He, just like Dulles, was a violent enemy of the Soviet Union. In the words of one American newspaper, he "is possessed of a hatred for communism".

For the work in the U.S. intelligence agencies, engineers, economists, and employees of various departments and institutes are widely drawn upon. In addition, the leaders of American intelligence pay a

lot of attention to preparing their own cadres. Therefore, a wide network of high, and intermediate, educational institutes for special intelligence has been set up. They are found not only in America, but also in a number of other countries — in Turkey, Italy, Germany, Japan....

U.S. imperialism, having become the center of world reaction, has been guiding the subversive activities of the intelligence agencies of their allies in military blocs (NATO, SEATO, CENTO), directing their efforts at making plans preparing for new wars.

English intelligence has been the active partner of the U.S.A. in the secret war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. The English ruling class, embodying a policy of expansion and seizure, always acted in the role of a national-freedom movement strangler. From the period of imperialism right up to recent times, they fulfilled the role of chief gendarme in the struggle with international communism and the national liberation movement. At the present time, the English imperialists have shared this role with the Americans.

For English imperialist foreign policy, characteristic tactics are getting someone else to do the dirty work, secret diplomacy, political provocations, and economic pressure. These features of imperialism can't help but be reflected, naturally, in its intelligence service, which is an important means of carrying out its predatory policy of capital finance.

English intelligence is one of the oldest secret services in the world. It functions by cunning and inventive methods (see the works "Under a Foreign Flag", "With the Hands of Strangers", etc), which include organizing plots, diversions and terrorist acts, bribery, blackmail, and provocations.

The mechanics of the English intelligence machine are extremely complex. It reflects the aggressive, anti-communistic, and colonial nature of the English imperialist circles' policies.

The leadership of this machine is concentrated in the higher government spheres, especially in the hands of the Prime Minister. This affirms that the English government, just like the U.S.A., views intelligence as a fundamental weapon in accomplishing their aggressive policies. In giving the government definite information and accomplishing important operational policies abroad, English intelligence exerts great influence on government policy. "In England," declares the well-known agent E. Zaccharias, "intelligence plays just as much a role in determining international policy as any other section of the foreign affairs ministry."

The ruling circles of England set up a widespread system of intelligence organs in operating intelligence activity abroad and trying to encompass the whole world with it. Right along with the central agencies, headed up by the Prime Minister, a whole system of departmental services functions in England. A number of special coordinating agencies were set up by the government for the purpose of guiding them, and also generalizing and summarizing the intelligence data.

The primary English intelligence agencies carrying on the secret war abroad are the "Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)" and the intelligence agencies of the War Ministry, Aviation Ministry, and the Admiralty.

Under current conditions, the English intelligence activity directs its knife edge mainly against the Soviet Union and states in the socialist camp, and also those countries whose people are throwing the yoke of colonial oppression from their shoulders. The head workers and rank-and-file intelligence agents do not disdain any means of getting information of a military character, undermining popular government power in these countries, inserting cracks in the existing relations of friendship and collaboration among them, or putting every possible kind of intrigue in the way of their economic and political development. They are trying to discredit the international stature of the USSR and socialist-camp countries, particularly when it involves their aid to Asian and African governments throwing down the yoke of

colonialism. To say it to the point, the national liberation movement in the young self-established governments, just like the development of communism, always finds the "Secret Intelligence Service" in the field of view. The criminal activity of English agents in these countries is carried on especially brazenly.

The leader of the "Secret Intelligence Service" at the present time is Richard White.

In the war of secrets against the USSR and socialist-camp countries, a more and more significant role is being played by the intelligence agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany, which is one of the most militaristic governments and a prime partner of the U.S.A. and England in preparing a new world war.

The intelligence services of the U.S.A. and Great Britain took the course just before the surrender of Fascist Germany, of using Hitlerite intelligence cadres and their experience for their own interests. The basic officer cadres of German-fascist intelligence fled to the West, taking with them a large collection of operational documents.

Among those the American and English agents welcomed with open arms was, in particular, the former Hitler agent for special missions, Otto Skorzeny. They entrusted the most responsible, secret operations to this specialist in dirty business. In 1943, when the Hitlerite troops were losing 112 divisions on the shores of the Volga, he became chief of the SD^{*} agency for foreign intelligence, and the diversion section. Carrying out Hitler's instructions, Skorzeny then set up a secret service, whose assignment was organizing every possible subversion not only in the Soviet Union, but also in other governments. All foreign German spies, and also the so-called "Volksdeutsche" from which the fifth columns were formed in many countries, reported to him.

* Translator's Note: This designates SICHERHEITSDIENST, or Security Service.

The most arrant cutthroats and murderers were united around Skorzeny in this period. From them he forged six annihilation battalions, which were used for slaughter and punishment operations against Soviet partisans. By the direct order of Himmler, he participated in carrying out operation "Zeppelin". This comprised extracting information, essential for demolition acts on the front and rear lines of our troops, from Soviet captive soldiers by any means of inhuman torture.

Skorzeny was the organizer of many diversionary operations. Along with his cutthroats, he took revenge on a Resistance Movement division in Hungary. He led cruel punitive raids against Czechoslovakian patriots. He was entrusted to head up the raid to seize the bridges across the Meuse in the Ardennes, and many diversions in the rear lines of the Anglo-American troops.

After the capitulation of Hitler's Germany, Skorzeny succeeded in escaping a just punishment with the help of the American intelligence service. And in 1948 he appeared in the U.S.A. in the role ... of tutor of his American colleagues in matters of dropping and evacuating parachute agents. In recent years, this international-league bandit, just like many other Hitlerite cutthroats not yet paid back, was being used to prepare aggressive plans against the socialist camp. "The bandit with scars on his features is trying to restore an excessively dark order", the German journalist Julius Mader writes about him in the book widely known in our country, 'On the Trail of the Man with the Scars'. "He is a zealous enemy of democracy, peace, and socialism, and is ready, in his own words, 'to work for the victory of the West'".

The GPR government set up intelligence, counter-intelligence, and police agencies as a basis for preserving the cadres of the 'Abwehr' RSCA, and other institutions which existed with Hitler. The foremost of these are: Federal Intelligence Service (Bundes Nachrichten Dienst, BND for short), the Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence

• Translator's Note: The German translation reads - Federal News Service.

Agencies of the Defense Ministry, and the Federal Department for Preserving the Constitution.

It was characteristic that the Federal Intelligence Service was set up in 1946 by a protégé and one of the closest handymen of Hitler and Himmler, the Nazi "General of Espionage", Reinhard Galen, through the Americans. In the Second World War years, Galen led the section "Foreign Armies East", an intelligence agency of the German Army General Staff. His crimes against the Soviet people cannot possibly be recounted in a short reference paper, and we can say merely that he held in his hands all the strings for vile subversive activities, not only on the front lines, but also in the rear of our troops. At the end of the war, the "General of Espionage" got busy on his own initiative, working up espionage-subversive activity for the future, and after its termination, he fled with a group of officers to the Americans. He transmitted to them useful materials of an intelligence nature, which he had in his possession, including lists of his agents in many countries. Afterwards, Galen was taken to the U.S.A., where he underwent suitable preparation. At the end of 1946, he arrived in West Germany. Galen is at the head of the Federal Intelligence Service this very day. The former Nazi activist, State Secretary Hans Globke, was his immediate chief, by decision of the government and Bundestag of the GFR.

The GFR government spends huge sums of money on Galen's intelligence. Thus, in 1962, 52.5 million marks were granted to maintain the Federal Intelligence Service. In succeeding years, this sum has grown, and is continuing to grow.

It is not difficult to show whether the sizes of these sums equal the former amounts on German intelligence institutions. As a matter of fact, before the First World War, Germany spent 500 thousand marks a year on intelligence, and in 1943, 31 million reichmarks went to maintain the "Abwehr".

The personnel of the Federal Intelligence Service at the present time amounts to about 5 thousand qualified agents. Its apparatus is manned mainly by former "Abwehr" members, SD, Gestapo, officers and

agents of the former fascist army General Staff.

All organs of the Federal Intelligence Service function toward their conspiratorial goals under the cover of official institutions, private trade and industrial firms, etc. Thus, for example, the central apparatus for West German intelligence acts under the cover "Federal Agency on Property Matters".

"In distinction from other institutions", the newspaper "West Deutsche Tageblatt" wrote on May 26, 1960, "the Federal Intelligence Service is organized entirely differently. To find its offices is a vain affair, although there are a few in every city. These offices are not connected with one another. Perhaps one of them is a store for commerce in fruit. In the front of the premises a brisk trade in oranges is really moving, but in a small back room, goods of a different sort are bought — secret information. Surely more than one of our readers had acquired a kitchen stove at the Federal Intelligence Service, quite unsuspecting that the real work of the store owner begins after the end of commerce, and that this merchant knows the armament of a Czechoslovakian tank better than a gas burner".

As already mentioned above, in Hitler's time the fascist total intelligence service was, with a shock detachment, the main force of the imperialist agents, and Germany was its headquarters. Nowadays, America has snatched the shameful glory of a country having a "total intelligence service" for itself. The ruling hierarchy of this government has elevated espionage and subversion to the rank of state policy. On May 9, 1960, Herter, who had been for a time in the post of Secretary of State, remarked that President Eisenhower, from the very beginning of his office of president, gave the order to gather information on the Soviet Union by every possible means. On the strength of this directive, the government chiefs worked out and brought to life programs which provided for the intrusion of American intelligence planes into USSR airspace, and planned many other subversive measures against our country and other countries of the socialist camp. Eisenhower himself explained this as a "life necessity", and declared that the practice, for example, of intelligence flights over the Soviet

Union was and would remain a "calculated policy of the U.S.A.". To these words he could have added, on firm grounds, that the "calculated policy of the U.S.A." included every criminal activity of the CIA and other American intelligence agencies.

The GFR is geographically the very center, so to say, the main headquarters, the modern cesspool, of the imperialist agents. On its territory, alongside its own intelligence organs, and also the numerous subversive pro-fascist and revanchist organizations, the storm detachments of American, English, and French intelligence agents are billeted.

According to reliable data, more than 40 subdivisions of American intelligence are concentrated in the GFR at the present time. A primary branch of the Central Intelligence Agency is situated in a building of the I. G. Farben-industrie concern in Frankfurt-am-Main. There are still more subdivisions of this agency in eleven of the largest cities (Munich, Hamburg, Cologne, and others).

Side by side with the CIA in the GFR, the agencies of the three American military intelligences are manipulating — the Army, Air Force, and Navy. In Heidelberg, for example, the intelligence section of the American Army European Command Staff is billeted. This section has branches in Munich, Frankfurt-am-Main, and Nuremburg. In Frankfurt-am-Main an intelligence section is situated with the staff of the USAF in Europe — the so-called "General Inspection of Special Investigations". There are branches of this agency in a number of other cities of the GFR.

Many American schools for military intelligence and intelligence-subversion are functioning within GFR jurisdiction.

The GFR territory is also a support base for English intelligence. The primary English intelligence organ, the "Secret Intelligence Service", has its own agency here, which is called the SIS Agency in Germany. In the GFR, a number of other English intelligence groups are accommodated, acting against the USSR, GDR (German Democratic

Republic, or East Germany), and other socialist countries.

French intelligence does not lag behind America and England. A main branch of the primary intelligence agency in France — the Agency for Foreign Information and Counter-Intelligence (SDSE) — is operating in the GFR. It is called modestly "The Investigative Agency in Germany", but it has its own branches in a number of West German cities. On its staff there is the so-called intelligence center, which is busy preparing radio agents and dropping them into socialist countries with radio transceivers. Peripheral subdivisions of the SDSE, military intelligence, and French counter-intelligence service are operating in the GFR under the cover of a military staff, trade organizations, consulates, and branches in the Red Cross Society.

The intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of imperialist governments are actively using every reactionary organization, emigrants, and migrants, residing in West Germany, for their own interests. American other intelligence services are using for their subversive goals every kind of anti-Soviet emigré organization (NTS, COPE, etc.), rendering them material and other types of aid.

West Germany did not become this type of headquarters for imperialist intelligence accidentally: the GFR at the present time is one of the most aggressive governments. As noted at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, the West German militarists are sleeping and looking around as though they could profit from a disorderly situation in Europe, to cause conflict among their former adversaries — the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition. They are dreaming of swallowing up the German Democratic Republic, enslaving other neighboring countries, and taking revenge for the defeat of the Second World War.

With the help of their chief partners in NATO, especially the U.S.A., the imperialists of the Federal Republic of Germany set up not only intelligence agencies, but also armed forces. Already 416 thousand persons wear the uniform of the West German army, navy, and air force. They comprise 12 military divisions, 17 aviation wing groups, having 2500 airplanes in fighting readiness or reserve, 237 warships, and

also 2 naval aviation wing groups. The GFR land forces are equipped with "Honest John" and "Sergeant" rockets, capable of carrying thermonuclear warheads. The air and naval forces are also armed with supersonic jet fighter planes, "Starfighter G-104D" and "Saber G-86", which are also able to carry nuclear bombs.

Most of the jet fighters "Starfighter G-104D", and also the guided missiles "Sidewinder" and "Hawk", of the "ground/air" class, are produced in West German factories under American patents. The GFR government buys the greater part of its weapons and military ammunition in the U.S.A. and England.

Despite the Potsdam Agreement on the surrender of Germany, in spite of the protests of the peaceful societies, guided missiles more than two meters in length and with a flight range of more than 32 kilometers are being produced in West Germany, with the direct help of their NATO partners. In 1963 one of the firms tested a multi-stage rocket, equipped to navigate and select its target. This rocket was 7 meters long, with a ceiling of 160 kilometers and a horizontal flight range of 145 kilometers.

West German militarists and revanchists occupy a number of administrative posts on the NATO staff. But this is little to them. To realize their war schemes, they are striving for the atomic weapon push-button of the allies located in their jurisdiction. They are trying to put production of their own atom and hydrogen bomb in order.

West Berlin is a primary jumping-off point for conducting subversive effort against the USSR and other socialist-camp countries. It has been transformed into the hearth for espionage, diversion, and provocations against socialist camp countries. A multitude of various subversive organizations are concentrated in this "front-line city", named not without good foundation. It is sufficient to say that more than 80 organs of imperialist intelligence and various subversive groups are operating there.

The prime intelligence agency of the GFR, the Federal Intelligence Service, makes wide use of West Berlin to plant its secret agents in

the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for espionage, subversion, inflicting harm, sabotage, and passing hostile propaganda. In addition, the GFR intelligence carries on an intelligence effort against Soviet troops from this West German staging ground, and is taking measures to dispatch its agents into socialist governments. To fulfill these assignments, the Federal Intelligence Service set up a few of its own branches and illegal support points in West Berlin.

The intelligence services of all the governments in the aggressive military bloc also wage subversive activity against the Soviet Union and socialist-camp governments, along with U.S., English, French, and GFR intelligence. These intelligence services, which are acting the part of assistant chiefs of the imperialist powers, extend the front line of the secret war, and complicate the international situation.

Fundamental Trends in Espionage and Sabotage

The former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Chief Spy Allen Dulles, wrote in his book "The Art of Intelligence", published after his retirement: "It is indispensable to know everything about the entire world".

If anyone should know what he said, it would surely be Dulles, who devoted almost fifty years of life to intelligence service. This inveterate spy and master of every possible provocation of trust and truth has served imperialism, kindled a war psychosis, was one of the authors of the notorious doctrine of balancing "on the brink of war", and created a total intelligence service such as neither history nor a single government of the world has yet found out. "In order to penetrate the security barrier of the communist bloc", he wrote in this book, "it was necessary to resort to special methods, which are characteristic only for secret intelligence operations".

Thus, "to know everything about the whole world", "resort to special methods, which are characteristic only for secret intelligence operations", as such is a strategic directive, given at one time to the American intelligence services from Chief Dulles and his boss-imperialists. This directive, even up to now, is the basic guide to action

for the entire U.S. espionage-subversion network.

Proceeding from these propositions, imperialist intelligence placed assignments before their agents to gather information of an economic, military, and political character about every country in the world. The countries which were allies in the aggressor bloc did not constitute any exclusion in this regard. However, the basic thrusts of all espionage-subversion organs of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries are directed against the Soviet Union and the governments of the entire socialist camp. The imperialist intelligence services also did not pass over those countries, whose peoples are carrying on a struggle for independent national development.

The imperialist intelligence services look minutely into every process which goes on in our country. They attentively study the status of our industry, production output, introduction of new technology, the condition of the agricultural economy, transport, roads, bridges, sea and river navigation, scientific experimental work, aviation.... They are studying the living standards of our country's workers, housing construction, mode of life, culture, education, and many other matters. To put it more succinctly, they are interested in every phase of the Soviet people's life and activity.

However, in the functioning of imperialist intelligence, directed against the socialist governments, there are some matters to which particularly important significance is attached.

The first group of such matters is foreordained by the fact that the U.S. imperialist circles continue to nurture delirious ideas of annihilating the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in some military manner, such that there would not follow a retaliatory rocket-nuclear strike on American territory from our side. The Pentagon generals think that they can achieve success in war merely by succeeding in inflicting a sudden thermonuclear hit on targets in the USSR scouted out beforehand — rocket bases, atomic and hydrogen bomb storage, the most important industrial centers, defense establishments, airports, the most important transport targets, etc.

In accordance with these delirious plans of liquidating the peaceful socialist system, the imperialist circles are aiming their intelligence-subversion agencies above all at wrecking the defensive power of the Soviet government and the fighting readiness of our troops. Therefore, gathering the most important information on the USSR Armed Forces is a prime assignment of all the imperialist secret services, such as its new types of weaponry, troop placements, and numbers. Thus paramount attention is given to getting information on rocket technology, nuclear might, the air defense (PVO) system, long-range strategic aviation, underwater fleet, cartography, etc.

The efforts of imperialist intelligence in Germany, for example, are directed towards establishing the coordinate points of Soviet military targets which are important in a strategic regard. At the head of the list are the locations accommodating rocket technology, obtaining data on the distribution of radar installations, etc. They manifest great interest towards information on the fighting readiness condition of Soviet troops, movements of units, or exercises carried out. They make constant observations on definite Soviet Army military units. As a matter of fact, Agent Schmal'fel'dt, arrested in 1961, had the assignment of carrying on observations of a Soviet Army unit situated in one of the Berlin sectors, and reporting on any changes occurring in it. Intelligence was showing special interest in guarding of the unit, its accommodations, local distribution of supplies, provisions, and fuel.

Realizing that getting this information was not at all so easy, the imperialist intelligence ringleaders try to win over Soviet military workers to betrayal and high treason. It is directly indicated in the instructions of one of the imperialist intelligences to its resident agent that "infiltrating agents in the Soviet Army is a goal of our activity. It is possible to achieve this by various ways and methods. The direct way, promising the most success, is to recruit agents directly in Soviet Army ranks."

The American, English, and French intelligence services, and also the GFR intelligence, intensively seek out morally unstable persons

among our military service personnel. And woe to those who attract their attention.

A certain Zhbanov, serving at one time in German Democratic Republic territory, brought the tenacious claws of West German agents on himself in full measure.

His downfall began when, finding himself one day on an unwarranted absence, he became acquainted with a German woman, Ursula, of easy reputation, and then began to keep house with her. Finding out about this liaison, GFR intelligence began to furnish Zhbanov with women who got him drunk and slipped him money. This was all done to convert him into an agent for West German intelligence.

However, recruiting agents from among Soviet military service personnel does not, as a rule, give positive results. Therefore, imperialist intelligence tries to carry on observations of definite military units through their agents like the English merchant Greville Winn. These people visit our country legally on various plausible excuses. They also use every possible technical means, which will be discussed in detail in the following sections of this book, and scrupulously examine even the sketchiest data, picked up from several open sources, in letters, and from incautious conversations with individual Soviet people who are not sufficiently vigilant.

In the book, "The Art of Intelligence", already referred to by us, Dulles instructs his colleagues: "Gathering foreign intelligence information is accomplished by various means, obviously not all of which are secret. Open intelligence information is gleaned from newspapers, books, scientific and technical publications, official reports of government conferences, radio, television, etc. Even novels and songs can contain helpful information on the situation in a country".

Following these instructions, the imperialist government embassies in Moscow are spending large sums each month on purchasing Soviet books, journals, and newspapers. This literature then is sent to special centers for working over the printed editions, for which a

huge apparatus of highly qualified specialists is maintained in a number of capitalist countries. To gather intelligence information on the different facets of life in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, imperialist agents are widely included on the staff of foreign specialists fulfilling work on Soviet industrial undertakings, in international organizations, personnel of international exhibitions, students and graduate students training in our country, participants in international festivals, theatrical groups, concert bands, sports teams, vehicle shows, etc.

We have before us material on the American intelligence agent Ketti Korb (sic). This twenty-eight year old woman from the GFR worked as a translator in the Economic Mutual Aid Council in Moscow.

Her linkup with American intelligence began with interest in the religious views of her landlady in a Berlin apartment where Korb lived at one time. The fanatic woman succeeded in instilling her with religious feelings, subjugating the girl to her own influence, and the young woman entered an evangelical sect. In spite of this, she wanted to dress herself up far better than her working income would allow, and thus was frequently in want of money. In 1954 her colleague — a translator commuting into the GFR — phoned her one day and asked her to come over into West Berlin. She went, and there, because of her religious and nationalistic fervor, and likewise her lust for money, she was recruited by American intelligence agents.

At first they demanded little from her — to communicate on the state of affairs in those institutions where she was then working, then — some information on Soviet troops. Later, the American agents began to demand that she seek out more responsible work, using her knowledge of the Russian language. In addition, they advised her to enter into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), and right away she went to Moscow, into the Mutual Economic Aid Council.

"Before the departure to Moscow," Korb answers to the investigator's question, "the Americans trained me in conspiratorial methods at their secret quarters. They furnished me with everything necessary: code-books, secret-ink carbon paper, false West German passport (in case

of flight), ladies' purse and briefcase with secret compartments. I took all this equipment along to conferences of the Economic Mutual Aid Council, which met in various countries. When I was in Berlin, I delivered all the espionage information into American hands. They paid well. In my account there was already fifteen thousand West German marks."

"In what way did you collect the espionage material?"

"Very simply," Korb answers. "I was present at all meetings of the Council, and when I typed a secret document, I left myself one extra copy, which I then took home in the secret purse compartment, and hid it in the briefcase secret compartment until delivery to the Americans."

Korb was arrested in July, 1959, and turned over to the GDR authorities. The court sentenced her to prison for life.

Now here is one more victim of weakness and vice which blackened the soul and finally devoured it.

Imperialist intelligence pays great attention to undermining the military, economic, and moral-political potential of socialist governments. The U.S. government spends 100 million rubles annually towards this goal.* The CIA and other agencies try in every way to establish and maintain contacts with opponents of the socialist order: with nationalistic elements, with particularly reactionary cosmopolitan clergy, with members of the anti-party group, and criminal elements. All of these dregs of society are useful to them for preparing and carrying out diversionary-terrorist acts, subversion, sabotage, political banditism, ideological diversions.

Sometimes the criminal plans of the imperialist circles are published in the bourgeois press. As a matter of fact, in the newspaper,

*Translator's Note: 1965, ruble = \$1.10 U.S., West German mark = \$0.25 U.S.

"Wall Street Journal", which is the mouthpiece of American business circles, it was said with cynical frankness that "now quite respectable highly-placed persons calmly discuss such things as the methodical murder of communist leaders abroad."

Imperialist intelligence tries to counter the work of the socialist state agencies in charge, to stir up workers' dissatisfaction with the existing order, to discredit the leaders. They also undertake ventures to hamper the development of the national economy of the socialist camp countries.

The imperialist circles organizing disruptive activity against the socialist camp governments are pursuing the goal not only of weakening them, but also of securing the restoration of capitalism in them, to wrest them from the socialist concord. Their vile role in this desperate business showed up especially clearly in 1956 during the period of the Hungarian counter-revolutionary uprising.

American intelligence ordered the experienced organizer of conspiracies and provocations, General Donovan, into Hungary at that time to lead the mutineers. The Central Intelligence Agency set up almost a hundred portage points on the Hungarian border to transfer arms, ammunition, and specially trained terrorists and diversionaries. English intelligence also conducted a definite action in the subversive activity against the Hungarian people.

Thus, foreign intelligence, and the CIA first of all, must bear the responsibility for organizing a fascist putsch in Hungary, as a result of which much blood of persons not guilty of anything was spilled. Even the Hungarian correspondent of the American journal "Nation," O'Kearney, was compelled to acknowledge that the American radio station "Free Europe" gave the Hungarian counter-revolutionaries "advice, which frequently led to thoughtless murders".

But what is human blood to the imperialists, when they are undertaking to support capitalism by force, to put a stop to the development of humanity on the road to socialism? After the collapse of the

Hungarian putsch, the imperialist intelligence services did not stop inciting similar uprisings in a number of other socialist countries.

"The counter-revolutionary uprising in Hungary," it is pointed out in documentary report of the CC CPSU 22nd Congress of the Party, "was organized by domestic reactionaries with the help of imperialist forces. The intrigues of enemies in Poland and the German Democratic Republic show that the class struggle in the period of socialist construction can grow strong at times and take on sharp forms. The remnants of domestic reaction can also try to wrest countries from the socialist system with the support of imperialism in the future, trying to restore the old bourgeois orders. The reactionary forces are counting on the difficulties, which are inevitable in such a new business as the revolutionary transformation of society, when they dispatch their secret service into socialist countries."

Imperialist intelligence services are trying in every way to revitalize the opponents of socialist regimes: Nationalist elements, reactionary Catholic clergy, revisionists, members of anti-party groups.

Subversive activity against the unity of socialist camp countries and their international positions is another important trend in the secret war by the imperialist intelligences. In this area, political provocations, subversive propaganda, and misinformation, are counted on. According to the schemes of the big business owners, the intelligence agency network is quite better suited than any other imperialist government organ to carry on secret subversive activity which could lead to friction in the economic and political cooperation between countries of the peaceful socialist system.

To deteriorate the relations between socialist camp countries, imperialist intelligence is busily gathering information on the inter-relationships between the parties and state organizations of these countries. They use every possible provocation, defamatory material and fabrication, harmful and diversionary acts. They try to make use of nationalist elements, to inflame conflicts over borders, to discredit industrial production of one or another socialist country, etc.

The subversive activity of imperialist intelligence also pursues the goal of weakening the constantly growing authority and influence of the USSR and other socialist countries. They try anything to compromise Soviet foreign and domestic policies and the very idea of socialism and communism, to undermine communist and worker party influence, to incite mistrust of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries among the neutral peoples and underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Like a wedge to drive these countries apart, they put forth every possible kind of provocation, frightening the people with "communist horror", "exporting revolution", etc.

The imperialist government intelligence forces, directed at weakening the unity of the socialist camp and undermining its international position, is subservient to the chief goal of imperialism — to liquidate the peaceful socialist system.

FOOTNOTES

- 1, page 31 The Fascists, attacking Madrid with four columns in 1936, called their secret service in the Spanish capitol a fifth column. Since then, this expression has been applied to spies, subversives, and traitors.
- 2, page 42 Bureau of Public Roads.

TACTICS OF THE SECRET WAR BOSSES

The Black Guard is on the Offensive

It is a dark summer night in June. It is usually especially dark at this time of year in the mountain passes, whose slopes are covered with heavy woods and thick brush.

It is quiet all around, but the border guard's sharp ear picks up many sounds. Over there, anywhere, a night bird takes wing, yonder passes a deer, and somewhere around a breeze is blowing, rustling the tree leaves and making the reeds flutter in the shore waters of Kura. Suddenly, this is no deer, and no wind. Can it be an enemy sneaking across the border?

But here stands a soldier on duty, also known as a border guard, to "read" the night noises correctly, because this is his Motherland also, to guard its borders reliably, to catch and render harmless our country's enemies — spies and diversionaries, who try to penetrate through the cordon with the assignment to commit any kind of mischief, to cause harm to the Soviet state.

Being a border guard is a difficult service. In rain and foul weather, in snowstorm and heat, he fulfills a fighting task. He

does not trust the silence, not the lulling rustle of leaves and reeds, nor even the whistle of wind gusts in the gorges: from his previous experiences he listens to everything, questions everything.

A dark June night. The border guard knows: the enemy takes advantage of these.

On just such a pitch-black night, when the wind gusts, the birds and deer broke the silence only rarely, the signal of a border violation was heard at one of the outposts in the Georgian border district, located in the mountains at an altitude more than 2 thousand meters above sea level. It was set off by a border guard, who succeeded in perceiving the barely audible steps of the enemy on our soil above all the other sounds and noises.

The command "To arms!". And a squad of border guards was dispatched to the location of the incident without delay.

Subsequently, it was discovered that there was a fresh gap in the wire barricade system. Close by in the grass along the border they found two flat sticks, one of which was wound in the middle with insulating tape — to find the electric signal line.

There was no further doubt — a border violation had occurred here. Judging from the evidence, there were two violators.

The border guards began pursuit with their tracking dog. It went on only one hour ... Finally near a bridge across the river the dog pricked up its ears. The intruders were ordered to halt, but they, using the darkness, kept on running now still on our side of the border. The dog again led the guards on the trail. At the foot of a small hill the unknown persons opened fire, after which they made one more desperate attempt to escape the cordon.

While the border guards were chasing them again, a few shots rang out from behind a granite protrusion. The dog was wounded by a stray bullet, and it became harder to pursue the intruders. But they did

not succeed in escaping — at daybreak they found themselves in a hopeless situation and gave up.

At the questioning, one of the arrestees called himself Bayramov, and the other, Sabriyev. As far as they were concerned, nothing suspicious had happened. However, when examining the locality along which the pursuit had occurred, the border guards discovered two thirteen shot pistols and cartridges for them; three photo devices; field binoculars; compass; five thousand rubles, packed in special waterproof cloth; pocket flashlight; box of matches; a black-colored metal tube with a liquid to lubricate the weapons; and a canvas rucksack in which were found a few slabs of food concentrate, two pieces of special waterproof cloth, safety razor, and other articles for everyday use. Everything seemed to be foreign-made.

One would think it was all clear — spies were crossing the border. But the detainees denied the fact of crossing the border. Giving every kind of absurd explanation, they presented Soviet passports. It was up to the investigator to verify some of the versions put forth by the detainees, to look over the place of occurrence time and again, and to make a number of interrogations. Under the weight of irrefutable evidence, the criminals admitted that they crossed the border on the assignment of Turkish intelligence, with the aim of gathering espionage information. They told also that they were not who they pretended to be: the real name of Bayramov was Kumela-Gil', and Sabriyev was Isa-Kamil', and that representatives of American intelligence took part in their recruitment.

Important details were brought out in the course of the investigation, revealing a system of recruiting and preparing spies and diversionaries in Turkey. It was shown, in particular, that Kumela-Gil' and Isa-Kamil' studied at special courses in Ankara. Here, in a matter of months under the leadership and with the immediate participation of American intelligence representatives, they studied setting up hiding places, working up stories in case of arrest, the essential parts of the pistol, and were trained in shooting. They studied photography and the use of the compass. In the courtyard where the training was

carried on, there was a model wire barrier fence constructed, on which they were trained to overcome this obstacle by day or night.

Then the Turkish intelligence colonel, Ali-Bey supplied them false passports. He was in charge of issuing the money and spy equipment, and gave the assignment — cross the border illegally, make their way to villages in the Aspindz section of Georgia, recruit anyone of the local inhabitants for employment with Turkish intelligence, and with their help collect data on troop unit placement, find out if they were constructing new roads in the border areas, and photograph certain parts of the railroads and paved highways, and the railroad bridges.

Carefully studying the locale of the border strip, the spies picked out one of the darkest nights, under the guidance of their mentors, and crossed the border. But a dark night did not help these spies — Soviet border guards upset the current criminal schemes of Turkish and American intelligence from afar.

Illegal crossing of the land border is the most prevalent method of infiltrating agents of imperialist intelligence. It is accomplished, as a rule, under cover of night, so that the criminal can get by the border zone by dawn and first find shelter.

Here is what the American spy L. who was captured crossing the Polish-Soviet border, had to tell.

"To cross the border I had: a kilometric map, three aerial photos to fix precisely on the map the places across which I had to swim, and a pneumatic rubberized bag for my things and equipment.

I crossed the Bug without difficulty. I crossed the control-checkup strips at night, as they recommended to me, with my back to Soviet territory. I turned back the earth in the opposite direction with my boot toes, creating the impression that I was going from the Soviet Union into Poland."

This spy underwent preparation in one of the intelligence schools in the GFR, under the leadership of American instructors. From there he was transferred into West Berlin.

And here is the story of another agent, dispatched to us along with his cohort first-hand by American intelligence.

"After finishing the instruction in intelligence school, we were outfitted with suitable equipment, and flew at night into Norway on an American four-engine plane in the company of an old lieutenant, named Jim, and made a landing in Oslo. From Oslo, they delivered us, in the company of Jim and a Norwegian stewardess, to the Norwegian-Soviet border in a single-engine hydroplane. About 60 kilometers from the border, the plane made a landing on a lake. We stayed four days in a hunting cabin, and then they took us by automobile to the border. We conducted observations over it for a day and night, and afterwards we crossed it...."

In crossing the border, agents use all kinds of tricks. Some of them wipe out their tracks with special chemical preparations, to eliminate the chance of pursuit using a tracking dog. Others sweep over their tracks left in the tilled control strip. A third set changed them with mats, moving about on stilts, using grass-woven overshoes and contrivances which imitate boar, cow, and other animal tracks.



On stilts like these, some hostile spies cross our border.

To get across fences, ditches, and small ponds, agents sometimes use a special device, strapped to the back like a pack, with a light rocket engine. Other technological means are also used to get over border zone obstacles. Thus, in England a "flying mattress" is manufactured. It is made of rubberized fabric. Such a plane

with its motor can be fitted into



Here is another example of espionage equipment: an air balloon in which an enemy agent penetrated into Soviet territory. But failure befell him. He hardly touched ground, when he was photographed, and then arrested by Soviet border guards.

the trunk of a light automobile. This contrivance is filled up with air using a pump. It is capable of lifting a gross weight of 180 kilograms.

American intelligence is especially inventive in the line of technical devices used to infiltrate agents across the border. In recent years they put a single-place helicopter into initial use for this purpose. Even earlier, in 1953, the application of air balloons was observed, in which the agents were accommodated in special gondolas. To regulate the balloon altitude from the gondola, constructed of light, but tough material, canvas bags were attached in the form of pockets for ballast. Sand was used in the role of ballast, which scattered in the air when dropped overboard. To drop one person, instead of the gondola, a short distance with the balloon, parachute bows were used.

Getting over the border by way of the water is also performed with the use of various technical devices by the spies. For example, a special suit-boat was confiscated from one American agent. This contrivance was prepared from waterproof rubberized fabric. The girdle, filled up with air, would hold up the swimmer in a vertical position on the water's surface. Fins fastened to the trousers replaced the oars.

Instances are well-known of American intelligence agencies using submarines, high-speed launches, and inflated rafts to infiltrate

agents into Soviet Union territory. And some agents turned up along the sea borders in diving, and also swimming, gear with breathing equipment. When agents are being dropped off in coastal zones from surface boats, they have only aqualungs and flippers.

Instances of foreign intelligence agents being dispatched to us in the guise of refugees from capitalist countries, "seeking a better standard of living", and also persons trying to reunite with relatives residing in the USSR, are not rare. Several bourgeois intelligence services send agents disguised as fishermen. These "fishermen" sail right up to our shores on schooners and photograph ports, bays, shoreline relief, coastline structures, boats in the roadstead, etc. Japanese intelligence uses the latter method the most actively.



Samples of false documents discovered with foreign intelligence agents.

However, neither technical means to facilitate border crossing, nor false documents, nor elaborately worked out stories, will save foreign intelligence agents from their downfall. The majority of them fall into the hands of the border guard. The remainder are exposed by the state security agencies, thanks to the vigilance of the Soviet people. No, it is not possible, and will never be so in our society of socialist upbringing, for spies and diversionaries to be able to operate, or to carry on their dirty business on Soviet soil for a more or less prolonged period of time. There is no question of this.

One of us expressed the hopelessness of sending an espionage-diversionary secret service across the border into the USSR one day on meeting with young soldiers of the Nth rocket unit. The exclamation resounded in the hall:

"Won't the foreign intelligence bosses ever catch on, that sending agents to us is stupid, senseless!"

From a common sense point of view, this comrade is, of course, correct. But the main point of the matter is, that the imperialists, blinded by hatred of socialism and communism, are least likely of all to be guided by common sense in their harmful activity. They continue to dispatch their agents to us with the stubbornness of maniacs, and not any notion of the hopelessness of carrying on the secret war by this tactical approach will ever be comprehended by them. On the contrary, there is every reason to suppose that these attempts will be stepped up. At the present time, the heads of foreign intelligence are widening their subversive action front in every way with the thought in mind that in case they succeed in unleashing a new war against us, they will have sufficient agents and capability to accomplish espionage, diversion and terrorist acts in the rear of our troops.

Thus, in the words of the unveiled American agent Kudryatsev, he would "in case of war kill prominent Soviet workers, officers, and generals." Another agent related that in war-time conditions, the infiltrated spies were needed to "blow up bridges, railroads, important military and industrial targets".



Weapons, confiscated from enemy intelligence agents.

There is information that along with infiltrating agents, imperialist intelligence and the military command are setting up special diversionary-intelligence troops and special-assignment groups. They are designated for subversive functions in the rear of socialist government troops in wartime, and also for fighting the national liberation movements in former colonies and dependent countries, arising on the path to independent development. They are being organized for the very same reason for which special espionage-diversion subdivisions were created in Hitler's army. These groups consisted of natural-born cutthroats who infiltrated into the Soviet troop rear areas by every possible route. Trampling over international law, the Hitlerites disguised themselves in the form of Soviet troops. Once in the rear-area locations of our troops, they spread panic, let out false rumors, murdered people with brass knuckles or a Finn-knife, mined the roads, struck railroad lines, etc.

There are now diversionary-intelligence subdivisions in all the armies of large capitalist governments. In the U.S.A., as in Hitler's army, they consist of a number of fighting groups.

These subdivisions of spies, murderers, and diversionaries are called cynically "partison detachments" over there. They are set up

to dispatch into other countries with the goal of suppressing the liberation movements, and to fight against the government and state order of these countries, which are not agreeable to the Western imperialist circles. In short, these detachments are prepared for murder, diversion, and subversive actions.

The special assignment troops are composed to a significant degree of high traitors from a number of states, likewise hard criminals, and emigrants coming from socialist countries. The troop personnel study the language, economics, culture, and habits of that country they are assigned to function in, along with rear area tactics, army weapons of socialist countries, and "survival methods" in difficult circumstances. The soldier is prepared to act like the local inhabitants, and also like a soldier in a socialist country army. In addition, the diversionary undergoes great physical preparation, studies methods of self-defense and attack without weapons, and also undergoes special instructions providing preparation as a specialist in arms, communications, explosives, medicine, etc.

Each diversionary is familiarized with not less than three specialties, with the goal of inter-substitution under fighting conditions. Compulsory "subjects" for them include parachute jumping, disembarking on the shore from the sea, action tactics in mountain, swamp, woods, and plains. Special attention is given to teaching them techniques and means for committing diversionary and terrorist acts.

A psychology of murder and rape is built up in this black guard of imperialist intelligence services, ready to commit any given crime in cold blood.

The U.S. Pentagon and the CIA have set the following tasks before the special assignment troops:

- to carry out reconnaissance, principally with the aim of determining targets for nuclear rocket and aviation strikes;
- wipe out Soviet rocket sites and stores of nuclear military goods;

- infect the waters, provisions, crops, and animals, provoking an epidemic among the population, destruction of the cattle and crops;
- carry on "psychological warfare", spreading rumors and developing hostile propaganda;
- disrupt transportation and lines of communication, radio stations, destroy military-industrial targets, scientific research institutes, and government establishments;
- knock out operational and tactical air fields;
- murder or seize government officials, prominent generals and scientists, workers on new kinds of weapons;
- capture documents on secret war techniques and weapons, or samples of them.

The diversionary-intelligence troops in the German-fascist army were set up during the course of the war. They are being formed in peacetime in the basic armies of the imperialist governments, and there are no grounds at all to suppose that they will be introduced into action only at the beginning of a war, the insane plans of which were hatched by the adherents of Hitler.

So it is, that a border is a border. Whatever darkness there may be in the world, vigilance against the enemy black guard is always necessary here.

The Latest Technology is Introduced Into the Conflict

Single-seater helicopters, "flying mattresses", diving and special swimwear, used by the black guard to get over state boundaries are just a few of the huge arsenal of technical devices found in the weaponry of imperialist intelligence. Everything is here, from ladies' intimate apparel to cosmic satellites inclusive. Some of them are intended for gathering information, others, for storing espionage materials, and a third, for transmitting information from the agents into intelligence centers. But regardless of the assignment, the latest achievements in science and technology are widely used to manufacture many of them.

During his time, Allen Dulles came to the conclusion: "Radar determination and precision photography from long distance are the



The imperialist government intelligence services arm their agents with such technology. There is everything in this arsenal from a bandit knife to intricate devices, created according to the last word in science and technology.

fundamental means of gathering information with technical devices." Developing his notion, he maintained further, that "radar and electronic apparatus will have a tendency to occupy the place of the Mata Hari of agent."⁽¹⁾

Dulles, of course, is exaggerating the role of technical devices in the secret war. The imperialist intelligence services, as we have seen above, widely use their secret service network to gather the information interesting to them, as before, in spite of the abundance of technical devices. However, it is indisputable that espionage technology is being developed and perfected from year to year.

In particular, alongside radar and optical devices, radio surveillance has the most wide-spread application. It is accomplished with such advanced radio reception installations that both monitoring the

Footnote (1) is on page 146.

content of radio transmissions, and determining the locations of transmitting military and other special radio stations are allowed, by taking the bearings.

Radio interception in peacetime is carried on most of all to study the military communication systems which exist in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The American radio interception service has a multitude of posts, quartered both in U.S. territory and also abroad.

Thousands of specialists are occupied with this espionage effort.

With the use of radio interception methods, imperialist intelligence is trying to get espionage information on military and industrial targets, as well as information of a political and economic nature.

Radar surveillance occupies an important place in the system of technical devices found in the intelligence weaponry of many bourgeois governments. It is employed to find out the presence and characteristic parameters of the radar stations in the USSR. In addition, as the U.S. intelligence employee Mitchell expressed while passing through the USSR, the U.S. military and intelligence service is continually busy setting up posts to muffle Soviet radar system signals.

Optical surveillance is no less widely applied by the imperialist agents in the secret war. The optical methods include telescopic devices, equipment for long-range photography; binoculars and stereoscopic telescopes, used for visual surveillance; microscopes and magnifying glasses for examining tiny articles (for example, microphotographs). Electronic devices for night vision and night photography also enter in here. Modern optics with sufficiently high quality photographic film produces clear pictures even when the filming is carried out at very long distances.

Radiotechnical and optical devices are used in very diverse ways. They are found at shoreline posts in the hands of almost every agent,



Binoculars and cameras taken away from foreign intelligence agents.

and aboard every plane and other aerial conveyance used for intelligence purposes.

At one time the American intelligence agencies launched a large number of aerial balloons into USSR air space to photograph defense and industrial objectives. After they failed with the balloons, they turned to air piracy: American planes began to fly regularly along our borders. During the period of these flights, the American fliers tried to procure information on our system of anti-aircraft defense, determine the presence of observation stations, radar installations, command points, and other important objectives, using optical and radio-technical apparatus.

The aerial spies began to invade our air space, thinking that the Soviet Union did not have available any means with which one could knock down high-altitude, high-speed aircraft. For the first few times, this went on timidly. The aircraft penetrated a short distance.

The Soviet government energetically protested against the air piracy and forewarned that further provocations could turn out badly

for the enemies of peace. The American ruling circles gave us a formal reply, explaining that the appearance of their aircraft over Soviet territory was accidental. Ignoring the warnings of the Soviet government, violating the norms of international law, they charged their fliers to intrude farther and farther into our state boundaries. Finally, an imprudent attempt to complete a cross-country aerial espionage flight from our southern to northern borders was undertaken. This bandit flight created an enormous danger for peace.

This happened on the morning of May 1, 1960, while the festive, exulting columns of demonstrators were carrying banners commemorating the great victory and the prospects for triumph in the struggle of communism, slogans expressing the wish of the Soviet people for construction and peace, flags, and pennants. Everywhere songs and music were ringing, joyful vivacity was reigning. At this moment the Soviet people could not suspect that an enemy was over our soil. The valiant men manning rockets ended this heinous provocation against peace with a single strike.

The U.S. government, finding out about the failure of the espionage flight, invented all kinds of excuses. Admitting the fact of Soviet Union border violation, the U.S. State Department declared on May 5, 1960, that this violation was accidental. The pilot of the "Lockheed U-2" aircraft carrying out the flight supposedly "was taking air samples" in the upper atmospheric layers in the area of the Soviet-Turkish border, and because of a defect in the oxygen supply he got off his course.

The U.S. government officials making such an explanation were thinking that the pilot was not among the living, and the plane was destroyed. Trusting in this, they thought they could deceive world opinion and come out of the water dry again.

But this consideration was not justified. The Soviet government convincingly exposed the mendacity of the State Department explanation. All the world was acquainted with the irrefutable concrete facts, undeniably showing the premeditated, treacherous, and bandit nature



In this picture you see the American espionage plane "Lockheed U-2" and its pilot F. Powers, knocked down by Soviet rockets May 1, 1960. On the map, the flight itinerary; in the upper right corner — planes at one of our airports, photographed from the air by Powers.

of the USSR air space violation, and also the surveillance goals of the spy-plane flight, which were incompatible with the elementary requirements of maintaining normal relations between governments in peace-time.

The investigation of the remains of the American plane knocked down by the rockets, and also the court examination of pilot Powers, who had jumped out in a parachute, showed that this flight was organized under the direct order of the CIA, and with government approval. The plane was equipped to photograph and make a radio survey of a strip 160-200 kilometers wide from a high altitude.

For the whole course of the flight, right up to the moment the plane was struck, Powers was switching on special surveillance apparatus, carrying out photography of important defense objectives, and recording the radar signals of the country's anti-aircraft defense devices. As a result of the preserved aerial photofilms on display,

it was established that he photographed industrial and military targets of the Soviet Union — factories, warehouses, oil depositories, communication routes, railroad bridges, stations, electric power transmissions lines, air fields, location of troop quarters, and accommodations for military technology.

The trial of Powers revealed the aggressive policy of American intelligence before world society. But the imperialists did not come to their senses even after this. Two months later — June 1, 1960, near the Kolsk Peninsula in Soviet Union airspace, an RB-47 type bomber appeared with the identification markings of the U.S. Air Force. On the order from the military command, he was also knocked down. A short time afterward in our territorial waters, Soviet sailors picked up two members of its crew. They were identified as navigator, First Lieutenant John Richard McCowan and pilot First Lieutenant of the U.S. Air Force Freeman Bruce Olmstead. They indicated that their plane was also equipped for military intelligence. There was a compartment in it which housed special surveillance photo and radio-electronic apparatus, intended for gathering military strategic type of information: on radar station positions, their technical data, and also information on other Soviet Union military targets. The RB-47 knocked down belonged to the U.S. Air Force Strategic Command, whose mission is to carry on war in any given end of the globe. The intelligence service of the strategic wing fulfills the task of gathering military surveillance information, which is indispensable to the (high) command in the business of preparing for war actions.

After new forceful protests and warnings on the part of the Soviet government, and also under the influence of world opinion, which angrily condemned the aggressive nature of aircraft intelligence intrusion in USSR airspace, the U.S. president at the time, Kennedy, gave an order prohibiting such flights. But the American intelligence and militarist chiefs were not allayed. Even if American surveillance planes were prohibited over Soviet Union territory, the provocative flights were continued over the territory of other socialist camp countries. As a matter of fact, for example, on March 10, 1964, an American surveillance aircraft, intruded into the air space of the

GDR, flying into the heart of the country at an altitude of 70 kilometers. This was an RB-66, which was in service with the Squadron of the U.S. Air Force surveillance wing in Europe. On it were all the latest navigational devices, five powerful cameras, other equipment for carrying out surveillance, and also instructions for visual, photo, and radio-electronic intelligence. It shared the fate of the "Lockheed U-2" and RB-47.

The application of aerial balloons and planes by American intelligence did not increase the renown of the U.S. ruling circles. On the contrary, they were scandalized in front of the whole world. Each spy-plane surveillance flight revealed the American imperialists as the most spiteful enemies of peace, and every aircraft knocked down by our rocket men or fighter pilots more and more dispelled the bluff of American military technology superiority over Soviet Union fighting technology.

Having suffered moral-political and military defeats, American intelligence services in recent years have begun wide application of spy-satellites of the "Samos" and "Midas" type with the aim of gathering espionage on Soviet military and industrial objectives. They are equipped with powerful optical and other devices.

The intelligence services of the U.S.A., England, GFR, and other imperialist states use the latest achievements of science and technology, systematically enriching the weaponry of their agents. Therefore, they are using the latest apparatus for eavesdropping and keyhole-peeping. In this regard, technical devices are used not only for espionage purposes in other countries, but also inside the imperialist nations, and above all in the U.S.A. The author Vance Packard writes in the article "Voice of Society", that FBI agents widely use television cameras, hidden photo devices, and electronic equipment to detect "undesirables". "Recent electronic equipment," says Packard, "possessing either a memory, an ear, or an eye, are serving among us not for the good of mankind, but to encroach on its life. With an innovativeness worthy of better use, electronic eyes and ears are being used in thousands of various ways to track down people."

The imperialist intelligence secret network, slipping into the USSR and other socialist countries to carry on subversive work, is armed with spy and diversionary techniques, as they say, to the teeth. They use special silencer guns, and also various shooting devices in the form of fountain pens, pencils, cigarette cases, etc. As a rule, each agent has all kinds of portable technical devices which make it possible to survey the locales where atomic products are stored and the factories in which they are produced. To work with such apparatus, the agents undergo special instruction courses.

Other types of portable devices include: photographic apparatus, binoculars, eavesdropping equipment, devices for taking readings of radioactive substances (radiometers, radiography pictures) etc. For all this, it goes without saying that these devices are elaborately hidden in special secret pockets and articles for personal use.

As a matter of fact, one English intelligence agent arrested in the GDR had a photodevice mounted in his motorcycle headlight. His trips on this machine did not arouse any suspicion for a while, even in those cases when he was photographing Soviet aviation technology along the way using the camera hidden like this. Another spy was taking an automatic radiographic picture, camouflaged in a box underneath "Kazabek" cigarettes.

Photo apparatus and movie cameras for secret photography are also mounted in briefcases, purses, toiletries, lighters, cigar cases, and other articles. Portable electronic devices are kept frequently on the agents in special girdles, worn under the clothing, and also in secret compartments, built into briefcases, suitcases, and different things.

The U.S. embassy military attaché aides in Moscow, Benson, Mewly, and Strowel (sic), had a great deal of portable electronic equipment along with them during a trip through our country. The data obtained using these technical devices constituted a state secret of the Soviet Union.



Here are a few articles of personal use to store and transport espionage materials. All of these at one time belonged to foreign intelligence agents.

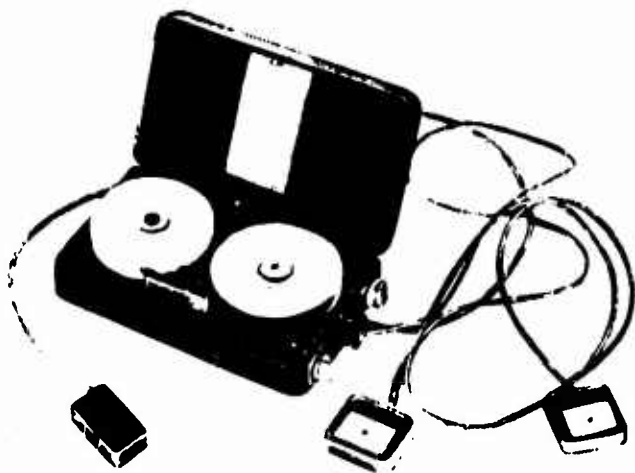
Sound recording apparatus is used by intelligence quite widely. With its help, they record data from electronic apparatus, radio-technical devices, etc.

Sound recording is also applied often in conjunction with apparatus for eavesdropping on ordinary conversations, and also during the course of visual surveillance. In the process of the investigation, the agent speaks about his observations to the device, and subsequently the recording of this "reporting" is reproduced and processed.

Thus, for example, the Japanese intelligence agent Okara Jiukiti, visiting the USSR in 1960 as a tourist, had, along with his four photo devices and movie cameras, a pocket tape recorder, to which he spoke his observations and impressions of the objects being photographed.

And here is another analogous example.

On one of the cold, rainy days of October, 1962, a tall person in a light-colored raincoat appeared on the shore of the Neva in



Portable tape recorder (its dimensions 3.2 x 12.8 cm), on the tape of which Smith was recording his observations of defense objectives in Leningrad.

Leningrad. What could he be doing on the shore in such weather, when the bathing season had ended long ago? Even more, the place where he was heading was rather muddy. But here the unknown person unbuttoned his coat and began to say something, with his head slightly inclined to the coat lapel. Then he took out a camera and began to photograph the boats moored there. The head of the water works, Anatoly Valter, and a young diver, Leonid Kravchenko, caught him at these pursuits. They

demanded papers from the unknown, and found out that before them was the aide, Smith, of the U.S. Naval Attaché. At the militia, they found on the "diplomat": binoculars, "Minox" camera, maps of Leningrad and Tallinn, a "Miniphone" portable tape recorder elaborately hidden under his clothes, and notebooks containing surveillance data.

Photo devices equipped for photography in the dark are widely used by intelligence agents, and also night vision apparatus. These so-called electro-optical converters of infrared rays to visible images make it possible to carry on observations at night and in bad visibility conditions.

To detect atomic industrial establishments and places processing radioactive ores, foreign agents frequently use a small-size dosimeter and automatic radiography devices. They are intended to determine residual radiation in traces of dirt, grass, dust, silt, and pond and river water.

Foreign intelligence gives instructions not only on how to use and to hide technical devices in elaborate ways, but also how to destroy them in case of emergency. In espionage radio stations, for

example, concealed explosive devices are installed; pins are mounted in cameras, in which the film is spoiled by pressure on the pin.

For storing intelligence documents and espionage information, they arrange every kind of secret compartment possible.

The American intelligence agent Korb, who has been discussed above, never parted with one of her purses. A secret compartment was found in a search of this purse, where she had hidden secret documents, secret-writing ink, and addresses for delivering espionage information.

The spy-tourists Reydon and deYaquier invariably kept notebooks with espionage information on themselves. Once when they set out for a wedding party in Odessa, they cleverly fastened these to their feet.

Practice has shown that foreign intelligence agents use quite varied methods of secreting espionage materials. In the classification of secret compartments, they use, for example, suitcases with double bottoms, briefcases and ladies purses with double covering, shoe soles and heels, hats, neckties, suspenders, canes, umbrellas, buttons, rings, fountain pens, pencils, clothes brushes, safety razors, shaving brushes, paste tubes, pieces of soap, cigarette mouthpieces, book covers, children's toys, etc, and etc. Espionage materials are sometimes discovered inserted in confectionary goods, loaves of bread, walnuts and fruits, and also in nuts and bolts, etc.

With the aim of concealing their secret places in the best possible way, they take into account the ordinary occupational looks and profession of the agent, such as hunters, fishermen, etc. Thus American intelligence agent P., known in the vicinity as a hunter and angler, received from his chiefs a reel for casting, under the lid of which were concealed instructions on methods of communicating with the intelligence center. And in the handle of a hunting knife he kept coding and de-coding notes. And there was the West German intelligence agent Stanek, who was fascinated with raising flowers, and kept micro-photographed espionage instructions in the wild strawberry flowers. The agent Erich Schmidt of this same intelligence service, who worked

as a conductor on a railway car, on the recommendation of the spy central wrapped up espionage material (photofilm frames) in cartons of passenger tickets, and this way left them in West Berlin.

For secret writing, the agents use various kinds of chemicals, which are made up like ordinary pencils, styptic crayons, etc, in order to conceal them. Sometimes they are disguised also as medicinal and hygienic preparations — powders and talcums. When the chance arises, a handkerchief, or napkin, is soaked with such preparations for secret writing. To get a solution of special invisible ink, it is sufficient just to soak these things in water. Special copying paper for secret writing is prepared in the chemical laboratories of foreign intelligence agencies. The materials composed of this look like ordinary pages of books, journals, composition books, notebooks.

In speaking of chemical usages by imperialist government intelligence, it is impossible not to discuss still another trend in their application. It seems that a few chemical preparations are intended not only for definite espionage aims, but also for annihilating the agents themselves. Yes, indeed, the business is exactly that way.

Numerous facts indicate that the intelligence heads not infrequently demand that in case of arrest an agent end his life by suicide. Therefore, they issue him strongly effective poisons. Ampules with poison (most frequently potassium cyanide) are cleverly sealed up in the clothing (in the collar of a shirt or pea-jacket), handkerchiefs, and even in tooth crowns. Thus, for example, a pin, ordinary in appearance, was discovered and confiscated in the arrest of the flier Powers. In actuality, it was full of poison, from which the experimental animals instantly died during the period of investigation. On another agent, a strongly effective poison from the curare group was found at the tip of a pin, mounted in the metal case of an innocuous article. However, in general, where the bestial, human-hating morality of the imperialist is reigning, such application for chemicals is indeed completely logical.

The inference from this discussion is obvious: in the secret war conflict and struggle against the forces of socialism and democracy,

the imperialist government intelligence services have introduced technical devices, created according to the last word in science and engineering. This circumstance, like all the other tactical novelties and tricks of the enemy, obligates us to increase our vigilance incessantly.

Under a Strange Mask

"In the United States' embassies", declare the authors of an article published in "Look" Magazine in June, 1964, "all over the world there is a secret office or department which accommodates the CIA. Each mission is headed by a chief, under whose direction there are a few agents. These agents themselves recruit local agents on their own to gather intelligence information."

Spoken frankly, and above all — to the point.

It is difficult to imagine a more base treachery: among the diplomats whose calling is to establish relations between their governments and our government, to contribute to strengthening peace, are found hardened spies directing the interrelations between countries. However, this is how it is. The imperialist governments' intelligence services, above all the U.S.A. and England, effectively are making wide use of their official embassy employees in the secret war against the USSR and other socialist camp countries, entrusting them with gathering intelligence materials.

An intelligence agent fares vastly better under the cover of a diplomatic passport than an agent illegally infiltrated. The spy-diplomat, as an official personage, can freely stir about the territory of the country whose government has accredited him. He can meet with the people of this government. In addition, he is allowed the right of extra-territoriality and cannot be arrested for criminal activity. The most that can be done with him is to recount his improper affairs in print, declare him a person "non grata" (unwanted person), and turn him out of the country. A respectable person would be consumed with shame over this, but for people without honor or scruples,

coming to us under a strange mask, standards of moral influence and even expulsion from the country have no meaning whatsoever. Moreover, after scandalous proceedings, they become heroes in the eyes of a certain segment of their society.

Just such a person without honor or scruples was the U.S. Air Force Attaché at one time in Moscow, Kersten. We were not careful in establishing whether he sat in a secret office or in a secret department set aside in the American embassy mission of the CIA, but he behaved like a brazen spy.

Driving about through USSR territory, Kersten tried to penetrate into the locale of important military and military-industrial units. Once in Odessa, he photographed warships and a few shore installations, which in no way involved his diplomatic obligations. He and his assistant McDonald conducted themselves in no better way during a trip to the city of Kurgan. On the trip, they kept a sharp eye on the railroad bridges, airports, antenna installations, factories, and other installations. And not only did they keep a sharp eye, they put it all down in writing on notepads, and photographed much from the train window.

While photographing one of the military objectives, they also "lost everything in a fire". When he was detained, a photofilm was taken from Kersten, on the frames of which were impressed aircraft and military-industrial objects, and from McDonald, some notepads with intelligence notations.

There were cases, when diplomatic representatives of a number of capitalist governments arranged observations posts under the roofs of their embassies. Armed with special apparatus, they were trying to determine the combat properties of military technologies participating in holiday parades.

The U.S. military attaché in Moscow, Major-General Robert U. Grove, in hopes of gathering military information, repeatedly tried to get into regions prohibited to foreigners. He and his aide Tornall were detained in an attempt to examine anti-aircraft batteries and radar installations.

Driving about in our country, Grove studied everything in detail, which had any kind of relation to national defense. In his diary, which was successfully photographed during a conference in Frankfort-on Main, there was a note, which became the property of world society. Here it is:

"...This bridge here, is the best target in Southern Russia. Destroying it along with the bridge across the Kuban at the Caucasus station would cut off the whole Caucasus, if one doesn't count the low-grade road to Astra-khan', which could easily be ruined."

And the American embassy attaché Russel Langely, busy with espionage together with his wife Marianna Esther. She accompanied him on all trips to industrial zones in and around Moscow. Sometimes they took their three children with them on such trips to serve as a camouflage or a screen.

On a day in May, 1958, he arrived with the whole family in the Lenin mountains. Playing the role of the uprighteous family man, he created the impression they were going on an outing. But that spy did not arrive there for recreation or vacation. The wife and children merely screened his dirty business. Choosing the most opportune moment, when there were no people around, he arranged a hiding place and put a waterproof package in it. In the package, between two metal pans wrapped in insulating tape, there turned up two thousand rubles, instructions for an unknown agent, microscopic printing on small sheets, and tablets prepared in secret writing. As would be expected, a short time later there appeared a morally corrupt type by the name of Daniel, who was under American intelligence service.

Langely was an extremely cold-blooded and innovative spy, but he still got in a mess. This came to pass at the time of his meeting with Daniel on the route No. 107 bus in Moscow. Both scoundrels were caught in the act: on Langely there was a just-received report from the agent, and on Daniel there were instructions from central intelligence, and also the customary reward for treason.

On the demand of the MFA (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) of the USSR, Langely was declared a "non grata" personage and expelled from our country. What happened to Daniel was that he was sentenced to execution for betraying the Motherland and espionage, and was destroyed like a mad dog.

The workers of the United States of America Embassy in the USSR, undersecretary V. Jones, attaché C. Montgomery, Air Force attaché A. Davison, attaché R. Carlson, and archives secretary R. Jacobs also were busy with espionage activities, using their official position as diplomats. In particular, they were connected with the arch traitor, the spy Pen'kovskiy. In regard to this, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs filed a protest with the U.S.A. on grounds of the unlawful activity of the aforesaid embassy employees, which was a serious breach of the rules of conduct for diplomatic personnel. It declared them "persona non grata" and demanded they quickly depart from our country.

An analogous note was also directed to Great Britain. It was charged that the Great Britain embassy workers, second-secretary R. Chisholm and his wife A. Chisholm, second-secretary G. Cowell and his wife P. Cowell, Naval attaché aide D. Varleigh, attaché F. Stewart, and embassy clerk A. Rossell, were also tied-in with Pen'kovskiy and Wynne, busy with espionage activity.

They were all expelled from our country on demand of the USSR MFA.

A feeling of profound indignation was evoked in the Soviet people by the brazen escapade of the Air Force attaché Lt. Col. E. C. Smith and Capitan E. G. Cvetik, and likewise the air attaché of Great Britain, Wing Commander A. N. Davis. These gentlemen, during one of their spy trips on a round-trip itinerary to Moscow-Orel, intently paid attention to military and industrial objectives, especially chemical establishments. There was an airfield in Tula which attracted their attention so strongly that they decided to go right onto the flying field... through a hole in the fence, where they even shook hands with local residents Ponomarev, Pinaichev, Lentayev, and Junior Sergeant Dyad'chin.

In May, 1963, American officers L. A. Brecken, R. G. Babbitt, and D. J. Kolgan, making a trip to Murmansk, acted just as unprincipled. They also slipped into a proscribed zone to a military objective and were detained there.

In October of the same year, L. A. Brecken, S. Savage, G. M. Landrigen, and G. F. Smith flew to Rostov. In violation of Soviet rules they tried to take pictures out of the airplane window. The plane crew confiscated their equipment.

In February, 1964, Brecken and a trio of companions embarked from Odessa to Batum on the steamship "Krym" (Crimea). They furtively took photos of ships and other objects in the Sevastopol area. And on February 14, Brecken and Savage "made the news" in Leningrad. They were photographing military objects and tried to scamper away. They did not make it. The indignant Leningradites literally besieged their auto. Shut up inside of it, Brecken and Savage were compelled to expose the film and to burn the notes they had made under public eyes, to avoid the worst.

The tale of spy-diplomats could go on. But enough has already been said, if you do not mind, to convince oneself how despicably and treacherously the imperialist intelligence agents conduct themselves while in our country in the role of diplomats.

Speaking of the espionage activities of some foreign diplomats, it seems indispensable to us to bring up some other improper matters with which these gentlemen keep occupied. They make comments everywhere on currency speculation and currency values, which fully represents an economic diversion against our state.

Some employees of capitalist governments like smugglers, bring into the USSR a significant amount of gold coins, (including "Czarist coinage" which sometimes turn out to be crude counterfeits on checking), all kinds of goods made of gold, paper money, and various wares. Speculating in currency and contraband wares, they implicate a few unstable and parasitic Soviet citizens in criminal transactions. They buy up Soviet currency, and also various goods, and export them abroad.

A housemaid in the American embassy, the Italian woman Storoni and her brother, a servant in the Turkish embassy, were expelled from the Soviet Union for criminal activity, dealing in currency and contraband goods speculation. These persons for a long time brought in gold watches and American dollars as contraband and disposed of them to speculators.

In March, 1962, the archivist of the Iranian embassy in Moscow, Bargy, was arrested by members of the State Security Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was involved in currency speculation, which his fellow embassy workers supplied him, including the press-attaché Bushekhripur, who was expelled from our country for these improper matters.

Such are the moral principles of some bourgeois diplomats, coming from the so-called "free world", resident personnel of their countries' intelligence service. On the other hand, espionage and business in that world are just two sides of the same coin....

Enemies Among Friends

The Soviet nation has many sincere friends in all parts of the world. These people try to visit in our country at the very first chance. Heading into the Soviet Union with clean hearts, they are closely acquainted with the tenor of our life, with the struggle of our people for communism. They study our system of national education and health care, they are enthralled with the unduplicated beauty of nature and architectural specimens, and enjoy themselves with the productions of realistic art in picture galleries, theatres, concert halls.

The Soviet people are happy with the ever increasing attraction of foreigners to our country, and they meet guests affably regardless of where they come from. Thousands, tens of thousands of tourists passing through annually show a lively interest in the most diverse facets of the life of our society.

"We come to your country", say many tourists, "to find out better how you live. You astonish the world by the tempo of your development, the achievements of science and engineering. We aren't omitting anything, we are seeking an answer to the enigmatic question for the West: how did you put up the first artificial satellite of the Earth in orbit, how did you get your messenger first to the Moon, conquer space first?.... Why? How did you do this?..."

Even after a short stay in the USSR, honest and inquiring foreigners obtain answers to these and many other questions. Returning to their own country, they tell objectively about our indubitable successes and still unresolved problems.

It can be said without overstatement that for the arrival here of every sensible and unprejudiced person from abroad, there are dozens of new foreign friends for us. But along with all these, we have come to find out that imperialist government intelligence services make use of international tourism in every way to spread the secret war front. Sending intelligence agents among the tourist groups is one manifestation of this dirty scheme. In addition, intelligence tries in every way to obtain information from returning tourists, and also impressions of definite interest to them.

In this regard, it became known just in 1947, that the chiefs of imperialist intelligence would make use of tourists to gather intelligence information, when Dulles presented a public memorandum to the Senate Commission on the Armed Forces. In it, in particular, tourism was indicated as one of the open sources of getting information of interest to the U.S. government.

Here are examples showing how tourism is used for espionage purposes.

On July 23, 1961, the American tourist Marvin William McKinnon arrived in our country in a "Volkswagen" car, through checkpoint "Uzhgorod". He was a second-year student at the so-called "Free University" in West Berlin, where he arrived from the U.S.A. in an exchange-student arrangement.

McKinnon knew a little Russian. On his passport there was a remark that he was in the Soviet Union from March 28 to April 3, 1961. He came and left through KPP (Checkpoint) "Vyborg". In Moscow he was registered at the Hotel "Metropol".

And so, a student arrives here again less than three months after departure from the Soviet Union. It might be thought that something about us interested him, and that his parents were quite substantial persons, not sparing any money that their son could satisfy his longing for far-away and unusual countries.

McKinnon had to follow the itinerary Uzhgorod-L'vov-Kiev-Odessa-Yalta-Levshino (near Zaporozh'ya) -Khar'kov-Moscow-Minsk-Brest.

Whatever interested the young American with the photo equipment over his shoulder? From the very first moments of arriving on Soviet soil, he became busy with objectives to which ordinary tourists do not direct their attention. At one place he stopped not far from an air field, and getting out of the car, examined it a long time. When he was in a town, it seemed somehow to be close to a military unit accommodation. While following the auto route, he photographed a large radio center, made a number of snapshots of troop unit quarters, several industrial objects, and high-voltage electric power lines. It was clear, that most of all he displayed interest in everything military. On meeting with troop vehicles, he quickly slowed down and looked at them attentively. Sometimes he came up on such vehicles and followed behind them, although he had a chance to pass.

Traveling in the territory of the L'vov province, McKinnon met a few columns of motor vehicles with military personnel and technicians. In photographing them, he drew the attention of the officers and soldiers to himself. A command to halt followed, but the tourist decided to demonstrate the superior speed of the light car over the speed of the fully loaded military vehicles, and he succeeded in breaking away from them. But such behavior by a foreigner aroused completely rightful suspicion in the military personnel.

Proceeding further, the spy (there was no further doubt of this) photographed a railroad bridge. In Kiev while photographing a military unit headquarters, McKennon was detained, and then arrested with the sanction of the public prosecutor.

In a search of his car, the state security workers found a special under-girdle with seven exposed rolls of film, a notebook with notations of an intelligence nature, geographical maps, and a layout of Kiev. On the film displayed in McKinnon's presence, there were shown military vehicles photographed in columns and separately, bridges, reservoirs of combustibles, antenna construction, high-voltage transmission lines, and other military and industrial objects. And in the suitcase, a black looseleaf notebook was discovered with the usual notations of an espionage character. Here is one of them: "Having gone 215 km, I took a look at the motor". This meant, as the owner of the notebook explained, that having traveled 215 kilometers in the Staryy L'vov district, he spied a railroad bridge and a train passing over it, made up of tank cars. The bridge and part of the train were photographed.

"For what purposes did you photograph military and industrial objects?", they asked McKinnon.

"I did this to get to know them, not knowing that to photograph such objects was prohibited", he answered, but here he stopped short: such an answer even to himself displayed too much naiveté and incredibility. Thinking it over, he gave a promise to tell the "truth".

"I was photographing military objectives on a mission for an acquaintance at the Berlin University, Rudnitskiy, who is connected with a center of a certain Ukrainian emigrant organization in Paris."

But this answer was also embroidered with white thread. The investigator got around to inquiring of the spy why he, Lutheran by religion and American by origin, would agree to take risks for the sake of Catholics and any such emigrant renegades. Since McKinnon could not give an articulate answer, and was getting all tangled up, he finally fell silent.



The spy trip itinerary of the American intelligence agent McKinnon. (The dotted portion signifies the route he would have had to follow, if he had not been arrested.)

But the material evidence spoke for itself, and McKinnon, after a long hesitation, admitted that he arrived in the USSR with espionage intentions, and gave the investigator testimony in his own hand. He indicated that he was recruited in the beginning of July, 1961, in West Berlin by two employees of U.S. military intelligence, Dare and Jim, to whom his intention to make a trip to the Soviet Union became known. These professional spies taught him to distinguish Soviet military technology and military units. They acquainted him with the styles of dress for various military personnel of our troop units. From them he learned by what signs it is possible to determine types of tanks, field guns, military vehicles found in the Soviet Army weaponry, and also troop rank and insignia from the shoulder-pieces and buttonholes of soldiers. McKinnon also received from them the assignment to get information on high voltage electric transmission lines, troop barracks, railroad bridges, and other objects, which in his opinion could be of value to military intelligence.

On returning to Berlin, he was to present Dare and Jim with an exact description and location of the military objects which happened

into his field of view during the trip.

On the instructions of the American intelligence agents, McKinnon carried out the direct preparations for the trip to the Soviet Union on his own, through the "Intourist" agency. They placed on him only the condition that he was to enter USSR territory through KPP (Check-point) "Uzhgorod". The agents explained this condition in that they were interested in the nature and designation of the ground buildings which the airport had.

Then McKinnon was outfitted with the special under-girdle containing a number of sections, intended for keeping espionage materials — photographic film and notes. They gave him a code, teaching him how to use it, and also a code-name — Vill. The expenses for the trip were taken care of completely by American intelligence. In addition, McKinnon was promised a splendid remuneration if he brought back the espionage information. But the spy miscalculated: he got "remuneration" for his dirty business not from American intelligence, but from the military tribunal of the Kiev military district, in the form of long-term deprivation of his freedom.

The Soviet government repeatedly put the matter before the governments of the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany on the inadmissibility of using tourism for espionage purposes. But, unfortunately, the necessary measures with these countries were not taken. Imperialist intelligence has directed many of its agents to us under the mask of tourists, abusing the hospitality of the Soviet people, and scorning the norms of international law. Besides McKinnon, the security agencies of our country still in recent years exposed a number of spies functioning under the mask of tourists.

In 1962, two young tourists arrived in the Soviet Union as auto tourists from the GFR. These, Sonntag and Naumann, were also students. They were undertaking a journey in the Soviet Union merely because they were enthralled with the Russian language. As a matter of fact, the aim of their trip had nothing in common with linguistics. At the customs examination it was established that during their stay in our

country they were occupied with espionage activity, which was indicated by photofilms and notes with intelligence data. Pressed by the material evidence, Sonntag and Naumann confessed that they came to the Soviet Union on assignment from American intelligence.

They were recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency employees Henry and Olson, who designated themselves as employees of the American monthly magazine "Weekend" at the first meeting with these Germans. Afterward, through June-August, 1961, Sonntag and Naumann, in regard to the given mission, studied methods of distinguishing military objectives in the Soviet Union, entries to them, transportation methods for transferring rockets and radar installations, use of secret writing methods, and also photography of objectives. On finishing this preparation, they received from the American intelligence agents a "Verra" photcamera, a ballpoint marking pencil for secret writing, about 2000 West German marks, and tourist equipment.

On letting loose the spies, the American intelligence representatives advised them to seek out morally unstable or somehow dissatisfied persons, and to establish a bond of "friendship" with them. These persons, in the opinion of intelligence agents, could turn out to be suitable candidates for recruiting into an espionage network.

The "tourist" Kaminskiy also traveled into the Soviet Union with an analogous aim. He was also detained at the checkpoint at the state border. In the guise of "impressions" about the trip through our country, he also tried to take out film with stillshots and a notebook with intelligence notations. In particular, he photographed a radar installation, part of a railway with a string of tank cars on it, radio masts, and other objects. And in the writing book there were contained some notes on deployment of some artillery bases, the presence of military personnel at some strongpoints, locations of some military camps and the road leading to them, the location of military airports with indications of the types of airplanes, and numerous other data.

In addition, under the seat of his car, a cellophane package was discovered, in which various plants were found: fern shrubs with

roots, fir twigs, poplar and birch bark. Of course, "tourist" Kaminskiy gathered these not from a love of Russian nature. It turned out that the "collection" of plants was also espionage material, intended for determining traces of atmospheric radioactive substances in the places where they grew, and also the presence of such materials in the soil.

In the investigation of the Kaminskiy affair, it was established that he was recruited by an American intelligence organization functioning under cover of a special charity fund "Fair Craft". The representatives of this fund put all expenses on their account in sending their new agent on a trip to the Soviet Union, and in addition, gave him an advance in the sum of 2000 dollars.

It would be erroneous to think that they recruit only such young persons, avid for money, in the role of American intelligence agents and send them to us in the guise of tourists. Among the arrivals to us one meets spies of a different sort, such as the German Adolph Werner and his wife Hermine, residents of the city of Karlsruhe, West Germany.

Adolph Werner was a member of the National-Socialist Party of fascist Germany. At the time of the fascist invasion he was a junior officer. He fought a long time against the Soviet Army, commanding a platoon of the First Infantry Division of the SS, functioning in the Ukraine, in White Russia, and near Orel. Here more than once he distinguished himself by brutal vengeance on prisoners and fortified points, for which he was awarded the Iron Cross, First and Second degree, in the name of the Fuehrer.

After the end of the war, Werner worked in private establishments in the shoe industry. From 1957, he managed the shoe section of a department store in Karlsruhe. Beginning in 1952 he regularly went on tourist missions — to Austria, France, Italy, Portugal, Turkey. On return home, he wrote articles about these trips and gave lectures. At the beginning of 1961, Werner received a letter from a certain Al Johnson, who proposed meeting him. During the meeting, Johnson



Equipment of the American spy Kaminskiy.

designated himself as representative of an American news firm, which was merely interested in the literary workmanship of this new author of travel notes. Then he suggested to Werner that he make a tourist trip to the Soviet Union and fulfill some assignments there for the firm. For this he offered to reimburse him for any expenses connected with the trip.

Werner, who so wanted to visit the Soviet Union one more time, especially the Ukraine where he rampaged during the war, accepted without any hesitation the suggestion of the American, who placed his trust in the former SS-man and gave his real name — Bauer. After this they began to meet at the plot headquarters. In these meetings, still another agent, calling himself D'Anne, took part.

"Bauer told me," Werner indicated, "that he was interested in information of a military nature: airports, radio stations, radar installations, location of troop units, military personnel transfers, combat technology, presence of bridges and other constructions"

The trip itinerary through USSR territory was worked out, of course, by Bauer and D'Anne. They were interested in definite places,

and especially Odessa, Sevastopol, and Feodosiya.

"The intelligence agents advised me," Werner declared, "to go slowly, be observant, and remember every object of military significance, major bridges and the places of their position. During the stay in Sevastopol and Feodosia, I was to make panoramic pictures of these cities from any kind of height. In Sevastopol I was to remember independently of the designation the different masts and watchtowers."

At the time of the last meeting of Werner with the American intelligence representatives, he received assurance about the absolute safety of "tourist" trips in the USSR, and ...two thousand marks. (This, so it seems, was the same for everyone.) With this, as with the other spies held by our security agencies, he was told that the final amount of remuneration would depend on the importance and amount of information gathered.

Werner's wife could not receive this remuneration. On September 2 they were detained in the area of a troop unit quarters around Kiev. In a search, technical devices were found on them for carrying on visual surveillance and photographing military and industrial objects, a large collection of film with shots of an intelligence nature, a diary with coded spy writings, and also materials for secret writing.

Thus concluded the inglorious career of the unrequited Hitlerite junior officer and SS-man — Werner and his wife. They both received a just reward.

Tourists from every end of the globe keep coming and keep coming to us. They are here to look at us. The Soviet people welcome and cordially accept everyone who wishes to become acquainted with our country, with the traditional Russian hospitality. But if among the orderly and desirable guests there happen to be agents of imperialist intelligence, let them be careful — their crimes will not go unnoticed.

All this in full measure pertains to personnel of various foreign expositions, making appearances in Moscow and a number of other cities,

and also correspondents of foreign newspapers, journalists, trade and sport delegations, and workers of science and culture. They use their freedom in our country, more than anyone else, for mutual beneficial activities. But those of them who fulfill the assignments of imperialist intelligence services, we have to counteract with our vigilance.

"Battle of Ideas"

"We must comprehend," spoke one of the most reactionary mouthpieces of American foreign policy — Nixon, "that in today's world there is going on a great battle of ideas".... "We must have the last word, or perish".

So — "have the last word or perish". These words can be considered a motto peculiar to modern apologists of imperialism. The whole developmental course of society irrefutably indicates that their share will be last, that the hope of winning the "battle of ideas" is illusory from beginning to end. This is because the bourgeoisie still are not in a condition to promote ideas which could be attractive for the national masses. The well-known American bourgeois sociologist D. Lerner commented that "the ideas, which America has proposed on the world policy marketplace for the last 30 years, are found to be less and less saleable. For a larger and larger number of people in the whole world, that which we propose represents old, done-over goods, which have little attraction".

In spite of the fact that the "battle of ideas" does not promise any laurels to the reactionary forces, the vicious anti-communist wave is growing and widening, granted that its forms and methods have nothing in common with an honest disagreement on the nature of modern social problems. It all indicates that bourgeois ideology carries a streak, representing its own lengthy chains of ideological diversion, which could be viewed with full justification as one of the tactical modes of the secret war. But then, the leaders of imperialism do not conceal this themselves. Thus, for example, the former U.S. President John Kennedy announced directly in one of his public statements that the ideological attack had to supplement military preparation. "We

have to," he said, "activate our forces in such areas of the conflict which in many regards are enormously more difficult than war."

In America these diversions, complementing military preparation, have received the name "psychological war"; in West Germany, "intellectual war"; in England, "political war". And although the "battle of ideas" had different names, its aim is everywhere one and the same: "penetrate into foreign countries and upset their society", just as the advocates and malicious oracles of the bourgeois world openly and cynically declare.

The successes of the Soviet Union and all the whole socialist camp raise an animal fear and smoldering hatred in the imperialist countries. The prospects of inevitable defeat in competition with socialism frightens the bourgeois adventurers of every stripe. They understand that the historical situation does not add up to their benefit, that today it is simply impossible to defend imperialism only by force of arms. Not accidentally, one of the American sociologists remarked: "To resolve political problems with the help of nuclear weapons — is like using dynamite to get rid of the flies in the house".

In a book recently published, the French liberal reporter Bernard Lavergne writes: If the Soviet Union incites simultaneously fear and hatred in the Western powers, then this is not explained by the fact that it controls more territorial space than the Czarist empire territory. The reason is inferred from the fact that Russia now has a completely new ideology than the one which was characteristic of it until 1917."

The imperialists see a basic threat to their future in the vital and attractive strength of communist ideas. The very arsenal of bourgeois ideology grew old, died away, and was discarded on the burial-ground of history like veritable trash of broken hopes and fruitless searches. The advocates of imperialism now are exultantly thinking up new "theories" and making up new "concepts", which would respond to their criminal schemes, in order to hide until the given moment

the bestial face of the enemies of communism. One of the advocates of the "American way of life" and American policy, expressed himself perfectly clearly according to this reasoning: "Communism, armed..., is being applied against us by force and attractive propaganda. We must turn this process back, and for this one thing is demanded: To compromise the attractive ideas of communism in the eyes of the people."

In the book, "America Is Lacking in Ideology", which was written by American authors, the following is said: "A person possessing an ideology attracts a person without ideology to his side. In this lies the secret force of communism in the modern world. The person without ideology can never attract to his side that person, who has his own. Here lies the secret in the failure of American democracy."

While attaching so large a significance to the role of ideas in modern social life, the imperialists are not talking about working out a new ideological foundation within their country, but about exporting in the words of Lenger, their "done-over ideological wares". The essence of this consists of propangandizing the modern life approach, "American way of life", as a standard. While passing off this ideological diversion, they carry on behind-the-scenes preparation for unleashing military adventures, organizing plots and coup-d'tats, and shattering the political and ideological foundations of social order and state organization of their opponents.

In recent years a large number of books on ideological diversion have been issued in America. The words set down by one author is the leitmotif of their contents: "We have to strive to transform the communist world in the basic field of battle..." And a former aide of the U.S. Secretary of State, Benton, expressed himself even more definitely. "We must", he announced officially, "carry the war of ideas into the enemy camp — reaching the Russians is by far more important than reaching the Moon".

The destructive "psychological war" in all its facets and forms is elevated today to the rank of imperialist government state policy. The fact that at the head of a huge and widely branched propaganda

apparatus stands a president, a chancellor, a premier, confirms this. Thus, for example, the policy leadership of the powerful U.S. propaganda machine is wielded personally by the president, through the high consultant agency he has with him — the National Security Council (NSC). Specialists on the "cold war" in the West, including its American representatives Robert Holt and Robert van de Velde, consider that "total strategy" in the struggle against communism must use all four basic methods of state policy: diplomatic, military, economic, and psychological.

As the facts indicate, to penetrate bourgeois ideologies into the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the imperialists are not sparing any forces and methods. They seek out every kind of loophole. One of the influential West German journals, "Aussenpolitik", stated: "It is necessary to use every method of modern propaganda and skillful means of psychological warfare. We must plant our morality and ideology on the social composition of the population of communist camp countries. Using differences, religious prejudices, human weaknesses — jealousy, female vanity, yearning for pleasures, it is necessary to develop-indifference to the goals of the communist leadership."

The budget of the U.S. central propaganda agency, the Information Agency (USIA) is increasing from year to year. While in 1963 the expenses for this division of subversive effort consisted of more than 120 million dollars, in 1964 the appropriations for these purposes rose to 150 million dollars.

The USIA leadership is in "strong and safe" hands. Until 1961 its director was George Allen. Edward Murrow succeeded him. Of the former, they say in America, not without irony, that now it is impossible to tell where the chief of American propaganda leaves off and the chief of American intelligence begins.

In the USIA at the present time there are over 11 thousand employees, of whom eight thousand work abroad. It has 239 offices under the title "United States Information Service" in 105 countries and 111 legations.

The intelligence-propaganda agencies of the U.S.A. carry on subversive efforts against the Soviet Union and socialist camp countries in three directions — along lines of official agency propaganda ("white" propaganda), through figurehead organizations and persons ("grey" propaganda), and through the Central Intelligence Agency network in other countries ("black" propaganda).

All this huge bourgeois propaganda apparatus works in close contact and under the guidance of the Central Intelligence Agency and all its foreign branches, literally inundated with American intelligence agents. Thus the USIA office in Turkey was headed for a long time by the American command agent Argathald Rousevelle, and in India — George Mann. These representatives, and others like them, of the "sword and dagger" phalanx conduct "the functions, — as written in the law establishing the Administration for Coordinating Operations (in particular, between the USIA and the CIA), — which would most fully create a climate of social opinion in other countries necessary to the United States".

The radio station "Voice of America" is the main loudspeaker of the so-called "white" propaganda. In the span of just a single week it disseminated a stream of filthy defamations at the Soviet Union and socialist camp countries for 761 hours, over several channels and in 36 languages. All of its broadcasts are directed at subverting peaceful co-existence between governments, at the most extreme activation of the "cold war", and at "American way of life" propaganda.

In West Berlin the Americans organized the radio station RIAS. In the appraisal of the American propagandists themselves, it "occupies a special place in the political struggle for Germany". Its slanderous broadcasts are calculated to complicate and to upset peaceful solution of the German problem.

Branches of the "Voice of America" in Europe include radio stations "Free Europe" and "Liberations". Transmitters are found in such places as Munich, Manila, Tangiers, London, Salonika, Honolulu, and also on the Japanese island of Okinawa, and on board the vessel

"Courier", cruising near the Greek island of Rhodes.

To some stations, also maintained at American government expense, there are attached pseudonyms, like "Our Russia", "New Ukraine", "Caucasus", and others. Well-known secret-war theoreticians, including the psychologist L. Fogaro, in his book "War of Minds", have formulated quite cleverly the roles of such radio stations under various pseudonyms. They belong to the arsenal of so-called "black" propaganda.

"Black propaganda," explains Fogaro, "in the full sense of the work, is an intelligence operation — not only because it uses intelligence material exclusively, but also because it represents an autonomous activity, embodying secrecy. Black propaganda never names its true source. It tries to create the impression that it comes directly from hostile or enemy-occupied territory, or from territory located in the immediate vicinity, and that it is carrying on as though underground in the thick of the enemy. This is secret activity to a high degree, in that exposure makes it useless".

The type of filthy concoctions passed out by these radio stations was discussed by former employees of one such station at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. A former announcer, and then editor of the Russian edition of radio station "Liberations", Vinogradov, said that the most unpardonable falsifications are furnished to the radio station directly from the USA. The remaining material, Vinogradov continued, is prepared locally from intentionally and crudely distorted communications, published in the Soviet press or broadcast by Soviet radio, and also some is simply thought up by the employees in the news section.

A former worker in this same radio station, Bibkov, told of propaganda tricks used by the bosses and employees of this enterprise of lies and provocation.

"Radio station 'Liberation'," he announced, "is financed completely openly by the Americans. But this is no news. The boss pays, trains them in the master's voice, and they sing, all in one stroke. The

Americans order: give announcements on the 'latest emigrants'. But there aren't any latest emigrants, so they think them up. I was a witness to how this was done, and finally, I was doing it. One of the employees makes up a script and passes it out to any of those around. Then the script is read before the microphone. It was the 'latest', with me playing the role of the former newspaper editor of the Stalin-grad tractor factory, as though I had defected to the West in 1953. In this broadcast of the non-existent defector, the 'editor' was criticizing the 1953 amnesty. I then wrote a version which consisted of a secret decree not to use the ordered amnesty."

Bibikov said further:

"In one of the newspaper satires, I said that in the Soviet Union they were paying 20 rubles to each order-bearer for participating in the May Day demonstrations. For this silly lie I got 50 marks."

One of Bibikov's friends, "satirist" Leonid Pylayev, said in a gust of frankness:

"Who believes me? Can there be people, believing our broadcasts? If there is, then he is a fool, and fools aren't worth anything..."

A former employee of this radio station, Galina Oleynik, told of the unemployed and aimless life in the American occupation zone in Germany, where she found herself after the war, how they obliged her to get a job announcing for radio station "Liberation". She also declared that she was a witness while her former colleagues composed false responses to an imaginary radio audience. Similar messages usually began with the words: "We are answering our radio listener K. of Leningrad." "Dear M. of Rostov-na-Don (Rostov on the Don). Your letter received." and so on.

Here is what she told of one hack-writer and braggard from a spy nest, who was preparing anti-Soviet programs.

"This sharpie imprudently considered himself a specialist on Russia because he could speak Russian well. He was in the Soviet Union

more than once, where he arrived absolutely with an espionage intent, but with tourist documents in his pocket. In special studios, outfitted with complicated equipment for the sound effects on dramatic programs, stage-manager Konstantin Erno prepared many forgeries, for example, "Recollections of Major Matveyv", which was broadcast for a long time. In reality such a major never existed. The broadcast scripts were written in the New York office of Cloak, and one of the radio stations workers read it before the microphone."

Or yet one more example of falsification. At one time there was published an essay "Echo of war" in "Komsomolskaya Pravda". It told of the heroism of Soviet sapper-soldiers, mining a huge warehouse of war stores in Kursk, which had been set up and camouflaged by fascist German troops in the war years. From this fact, the radio station under the name "Baykal" made up in turn a "wonderful" sensation. In its version, the war stores mined in Kursk were not intended for the Hitlerite troops, but for some kind of unknown anti-Soviet "underground group", as though they were successfully operating in the Kursk region. So that this twaddle might seem more authentic to the foolish listeners, radio station "Baykal" advised that it carried on its broadcast underground from Soviet Union territory, although in reality its transmitters were installed by American intelligence in Japan, on the islands of Okinawa and Honshu.

The inexcusability and cynicism of such radio station broadcasts arouses no surprise. For indeed, lies, blackmail, and provocations are the chief methods of their operation. In the U.S. intelligence instructions, "How to put together propaganda radio broadcasts", it says directly: "Use any way of setting one people against the other, one group of the population against the other, if possible, the majority against the minority. This is very important. Always stand up for the side of those whom you can use best to accomplish your goal. If none of them support you, create some (supporters) yourself." And further: "Use propaganda to provoke restless nights, suicide, desertion, disorder, mistakes, hesitation, to create anxiety, to arouse suspicion, worry."

"Black" propaganda is carried on by refugees from the criminal world. Their personnel of literally all radio stations of the "Liberation" and "Baykal" type are composed of imperialist intelligence agents, unrequited German-fascist mongrels, and traitors of our Motherland.

Thus, the messages of these radio stations, which are the "grey" and "black" propaganda loudspeaker, consist of badly disguised lies and deceit.

The radio stations "Voice of America" and the BBC function in a more refined manner. This is the "war in the ether" of the American and English leaders. As a matter of fact, they differ little from one another. The purpose for them is completely equal — misinforming world opinion, eulogizing the bourgeois "paradise", slander the Soviet Union and socialist camp countries.

To hide its true purposes and to lend "objectivity" to the broadcasts, the BBC resorts to extremely diverse dodges. The main one of these is the calm, businesslike tone of the broadcast, emphasizing "objectivity". In broadcasting material to the Soviet Union, the BBC frequently avoids direct conclusions, leaving this up to the listener's discretion. However, in the test of "The Latest News" on the international situation, they prudently, but insistently and incessantly, impress insinuations, lies, and manipulated facts. This is one of the "new", ultra-modern methods of "white" propaganda.

The "Voice of America" also tries to recommend itself as a respectable and objective organ, but it cannot compete with the BBC in this regard. And the editors, and even the announcers in the American stations frequently make slip-ups. Some of the "news" presents a more slanted, semi-hysterical tone to the listener.

Nevertheless, in reality both these outwardly solid and respectable radio centers are guided by the very same prescriptions which were worked out in recent years by "psychological war" ideologists. One of these, a certain P. Linebarger, states in the book "Psychological War",

that propaganda must know how to convert passion into indignation, personal concern into mass cowardice, friction into distrust, and prejudice into violence. The route to this, in his words, consists in using the truth "selectively", to arouse in any way negative and base feelings and emotions. And the English sociologist, L. Frazer, agrees with his colleagues on the dirty art of using "the truth, half-truth, quarter-truth, and lies" in propaganda. The bourgeois propagandist and director of an American public opinion institution, George Gallup, whose article was published in the national magazine "Look", has done his bit in establishing "methodologies". "I maintain," he writes: "that any kind of idea is impressed on the minds of millions of people and is perceived by them, only if it is repeated ad nauseam. Repetition lies at the very foundation of the problem of popularizing ideas, just as with goods. Even lies, as Goebbels taught, are usually taken for truth if they are repeated often enough... It is fair (to say) that lies can be popularized by using constant repetition."

The Soviet people saw through bourgeois propaganda methods long ago, and turn away from them with disgust. The radio receivers in our country capable of receiving broadcasts from all the radio stations in the world are counted in the millions. But if one would ask their owners whether they listen to broadcasts from the so-called "free world", the answer would be disconcerting to the instigators and organizers of "psychological warfare". The absolute majority of Soviet radio listeners are completely uninterested in such broadcasts, which they stumble on just rarely from the short-wave stations on the air, and which they tune out right away. Only a minute collection of bilious philistines and mindless lackeys, pandering to sensation and jazz-cacophonic music, listen to these broadcasts more or less regularly. Consequently, tens of millions of dollars, spent on anti-communist radio propaganda, actually go up the chimney, not bringing in the desired profit for the imperialists.

By the way, even some of the leaders of imperialism, in whose interest these "wars" were waged, are beginning to be aware of the rating downfall of (their) "psychological war", and in particular, the "war of the ether". Thus, for example, Congressman Brown, who could hardly

be suspected of sympathy to the communists, has hit sharply at the negative character of U.S. propaganda, including the "Voice of America". "The peoples of the entire world are fed up", he declared, "of being told over and over how great a country America is. They are just as fed up with illustrated propaganda booklets, full of drawings showing fat-faced and happy Americans. The peoples of the world already well know that we have a high opinion of ourselves. Millions of sample brochures and magazines, which are issued in conjunction with our information program, end up in the wastepaperbasket. For example, a gentleman from the state of Nebraska advises us that thousands of copies of the publication, entitled "Eight Great Americans", are consigned to the embassy basements in every country, because its contents are not acceptable for the local population .. The penetration of the "Voice of America" radio station into Russia actually boils down to nothing, and as one of my friends stated not long ago, when its broadcasts begin, one can hear the radio receivers clicking off all over Europe". And another congressman, Senator Melon, came down harshly on the "Voice of America" because this mouthpiece of imperialism was not serving the secret and manifest intents of its masters. "We ought to shut down the 'Voice of America'", Melon declared, "since it hasn't aroused revolutionary agitation in the Soviet people".

It is to be understood that the criticism of congressmen and other bourgeois officials, addressed to the radio stations and other bases of anti-communistic propaganda, in no way means they are stopping the dirty insinuations let loose all over the world against peace, democracy, and socialism. Nothing like it! In fact, just the opposite is true. The more the imperialist world forces become dissatisfied with the methods and results of subversive propaganda, then the more refined the struggle against communism becomes. The more finely and elaborately the core hostile to communism disguises all the forms of ideological combat against us and our friends abroad, the more elaborately the plans for ideological diversion are worked out.

Along with the Central Intelligence Agency and the wide radio network of subversive propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist camp countries, tens, and hundreds of different organizations,

newspapers, magazines, television studios, presses, are operating in every imperialist country.

The section of the secret war front on which ideological diversions are devised and accomplished every day and every hour against us is uncommonly wide. In a number of imperialist countries, tens and even hundreds of different official and semi-official so-called committees, congresses, blocs, confederations, and societies have been set up and are busy with ideological diversions. Some of these are more or less disguised under "scientific" institutions, (while) others function openly.

Such disguised subversive institutions include, for example, the "Committee for a Free Europe". In its creation, there took part the traitor of the Polish people, Mikolaychik, the bankrupt Hungarian premier Nad Ference, and turncoats and traitors like them. Among them also belongs the so-called "Congress for Cultural Freedom" (CCF). It is headed by paid American intelligence agents, including the rightist socialist leader of the GFR, Karl Schmidt, the Russian White-emigré Nabokov, and one of the most reactionary "sociologists", Bernheim. These "congressmen" stuck their hands into diversions against Soviet intelligentsia and youths. Trying to gloss over its creation, the "Congress" exalts to the sky the "American" and "West German way of life" in radio broadcasts, books, and brochures. It libels everything that goes on in socialist countries.

The "American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism" was set up on the direct assignment of the Central Intelligence Agency. At its head there stood highly-placed persons, including the former U.S. Secretary of State aide Holland Sargeant, and the former American ambassador in Moscow, Annan Kirk.

Professor Vladimir Vasilakiy, the former chief of reactionary emigration in West Berlin, who then broke off his reactionary activity and returned to the USSR, gives a notion of the nature of the "committee's" activity satisfactorily enough. He was at one time the chairman of the anti-Soviet emigré center, named "The League of Anti-

Bolshevist Organizations of Soviet Union Peoples", and also head of the emigré anti-Soviet organization, "Ukrainian Aid Foundation", and once was the editor of a newspaper published in Munich, "New Ukraine".

"All my activity in leading these organizations," Vasilakiy declared, returning to the Soviet Union, "was directed by command of members of the so-called 'American Committee' in Munich, the Americans Paige and Sargeant. The position of emigré organization leader gave me the opportunity to analyze the direction of their activities in detail, and to understand the true goals in using emigrés for American imperialism."

"Reflecting on the numerous facts, I came to understand that the 'American Committee' was not interested in the fate of the people, was not interested in the migrants from whom the modern emigrés were included, and that all its activity was aimed merely at converting them into an obedient, blind weapon of subversive effort in the democratic camp countries."

Another anti-Soviet organization under the name "Anti-bolshevist Bloc of the People" specializes in propaganda and fomenting war hysteria. It calls for dismemberment of the Soviet Union in "separate states". This criminal organization is headed by former apprentices of Hitler's occupation, war criminals, and also counter-revolutionary riff-raff from the Don, who fled from the Soviet Union and countries of national democracy.

According to data published in the magazine "American Slavic and East European Review", the number of such "scientific" institutions which are busy with "studies" of the Soviet Union, or more to the point, subversive work, amounts to 150 in the U.S.A.

At the June Plenum of the CC CPSU, it was stated that this machine for making fools of people, just like a giant press, weighs heavily on the conscience of the people of the capitalist world. In addition, it stretches its tentacles beyond the limits of imperialist countries, trying to keep the unstable elements in socialist countries also in veritable captivity.

In the ideological struggle, imperialism sallies forth under the black flag of anticommunism, under which today all the enemies of progress are rallied: from the fascists to the rightist social-democrats, from the flunky scholars, writers, and authors to the reactionary parishioners. They all fit the words of V. I. Lenin, "peoples wandering in ideological darkness of their own making".

All these "scientific" and other organizations under obvious anti-Soviet titles, and sometimes those disguised a little under scientific organizations, flood the U.S. bookstores, and also those of other countries, with their anti-human and anti-Soviet literature. The ideological diversionists manifest special "care" that this odious concoction should penetrate into the USSR. Therefore, special laboratories and design offices are working out "mechanical", "automatic" and other methods of sending us publications breathing hatred for communism.

At one time anti-Soviet literature was transported in large amounts into the USSR and into national democracy countries on air balloons, specially equipped with radio devices and electrical batteries. Over a short interval of time (not any more than two years), 420 thousand balloons with 250 million leaflets were launched into the jurisdiction of socialist countries. These contained calumnies on Soviet activities and on the situation in socialist camp countries.

In order (somehow) to attract people's attention to the leaflets, their publishers resorted to various contrivances. At first they were printed on multi-colored paper. When even this did not help, then the leaflets began to be printed on one side with partial images of bank-notes.

When the undertaking using balloons failed, the enemies of communism began to employ other ways and means for ideological diversions. At the present time, the trade and cultural exchanges of the Soviet Union with capitalist countries have become the most widely employed channels for dispatching anti-Soviet books, brochures, leaflets, records, tape recordings, and even movie films, to us. Many of the above mentioned objects are frequently discovered in the role of "free

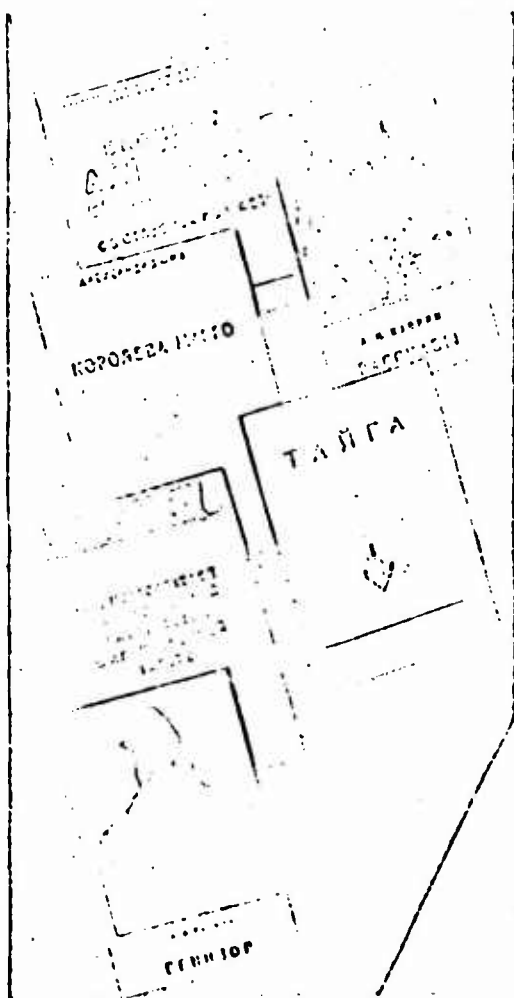


In the left photo: Balloon suspension system intended for scattering anti-Soviet literature; in the right photo: Leaflets with provocational contents, and some equipment for ideological diversions.

supplements" to imported goods, including factory equipment, sent from capitalist firms. Propaganda falsifications are also tossed up on Soviet boats which have called at capitalist government ports. They are brought along by foreign intelligence agents arriving in our country disguised as tourists, scientists, and various delegations.

As is well-known, foreign exhibitions of industrial goods and art productions are necessary to implement strengthened contacts between governments and their peoples, mutual acquaintance with the mode of life, manners, and customs, in the last analysis to improve mutual understanding between peoples and ease international tensions. However, the organizers of the American national exhibition, which was set up in Moscow during the summer of 1959, were using it for provocative purposes. Along with the exhibits, which were slanted mainly to propagandizing the "American way of life", a large amount of malicious anti-Soviet literature was passed out.

What is the purpose of this diversion?



This photograph shows book covers, which were "stuffed" with anti-Soviet contents.

The exposition director, Harold MacClellan, answered this question quite frankly and cynically, brushing aside the elementary norms of hospitality. In addressing a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers which took place after his return home, he acknowledged that "around 15 thousand books, which were sent to the Moscow exposition, were not just books in the Russian language. Their purpose consisted in teaching the reader how to organize the overthrow of communism"

This rather treacherous aim preceded dumping the various worthless books on the Soviet merchant fleet crews which called in foreign ports.

While the vessel "Stanislavskiy" was moored in the port of Liverpool (England), anti-Soviet texts were palmed off in the guise of the newspapers "Pravda", "Komsomolskaya Pravda", and "Trud". One of the emigré organizations — the "National Labor Alliance" — specialized in such abject falsification. The leader of this anti-people organization, a certain Papualakov, admitted to one of the gatherings of his adherents that their organization existed through American and English intelligence means, and that it carried out their assignments. The "products" of this organization, leaflets and "Soviet newspapers", were also found on the vessel "Sivash" and "Balashov" while they were moored in Hull and on a number of other boats, calling at various capitalist government countries.

And in the student dormitory in Kiev, a booklet somehow appeared, in a neat blue binding. On its cover was the title: "Sergey Yesenin. Poems. Lenizdat, 1959". However, inside of it no poems turned up, but instead the text of an anti-Soviet brochure. Among the malicious inventions contained in it, in particular, there was "evidence" that collective farm youth in the USSR did not have access to higher educational institutions.

"What villainy, what lies!" the indignant students said. "Indeed, many of us are sons and daughters of kolkhozniks (collective farm people)!"

In the city of Minsk, the foreign tourists Marlin Mensham, Benner Degan, and Ralph Pace (sic) and others were giving away books like that as souvenirs at meetings with Soviet people. If they did not succeed in foisting these "gifts" off personally, then the "tourists" furtively shoved them through gaps in fences, left them in hotels under the hallway carpets, "forgot" them in restaurants, stores, and other public places, and even threw them out of automobile and train windows.

Along with running down Soviet realities in these little booklets, they exalted every way possible the "American way of life". A brochure imported to our country in the Russian language, "U.S.A., A Short Review of Actual Data", published in New York in 1960, can serve as a typical sample. Reading through it, one could think that the life of an ordinary person in America is an all-around holiday. True, to lend a "research" objectivity to it, sections on workers' movements and unemployed are included. But, speaking of strikes, the authors pass over the reasons which arouse people to struggle for better living conditions. Even more, the existence of strikes is passed off as a blessing. This, then, is a concrete manifestation of "true" democracy. It also discusses the unemployed in the brochure. But how? This tragedy of the American worker is presented under the guise that someone goes without work on his own accord, just as though he were seeking a more suitable position.

In the "battle of ideas", vocal anti-Soviet agitation and collections of slanted, slanderous material on the life of the Soviet people are also used in every way possible. Specially trained persons are included in the makeup of different tourist groups and delegations, coming into the USSR, with this aim. Mixing with the Soviet citizens, they try to exalt various facets of bourgeois morality. They cultivate, especially among young persons, an air of political indifference, ideological naiveté, in order to slander the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, to sniff out local gossip, from the speculators and other parasites, who compromise the Soviet order and respected persons in our country.

Many of such woe-begone soldiers of the "cold war" seek out some sort of negative factors in our life, and then try to use this "material" for bare-faced libel of our country, in order to picture the life of Soviet people in a perverted fashion.

In 1964, a group of American students arrived in the Soviet Union, making a tourist trip through our country at the expense of the "Ford Foundation". These noisy and vivacious young persons traveled to Vil'nyus, Leningrad, Minsk, and other cities. They were received everywhere very warmly, and they sang their harmless songs to Soviet young men and women. But, as it then turned out, these youths came not to become acquainted with our country and to display their vocal artistry, but for "American way of life" propaganda. After every one of their concerts they used the audience for slanderous propaganda under the guise of discussion, or "exchange of opinions". True, they universally received a worthy rebuff on the part of the Soviet people, but it was such an attempt with far-reaching aims.

The broad proclivity of tourists and other persons visiting the USSR for ideological diversions and even gathering intelligence information became so commonplace a matter in the U.S.A. that it was openly discussed in the American press. Thus, for example, in the "Wall Street Journal" June 28, 1961, an article by a certain Ed Cohn was published under the title "American tourists receive instructions on the cold war spirit before trips to the USSR." In the article, just

as in the original opening, they discussed how the American rulers are using tourists to carry on hostile work in the USSR. The author states: "The United States had discovered a new, non-nuclear, non-ballistic intercontinental weapon — the American tourist".

The fact that tourists are widely used for purposes of subversive propaganda and espionage is also confirmed by the fact that in 1959 a special agency was set up in the U.S.A. — "Information Center for Americans Traveling in Russia". And in one of his addresses, the predecessor of the current U.S. president directly declared before the participants of the "National Seminar for Working Out a Travel Program for Students Abroad": "If you don't know how to agitate for America, then it is better for you to stay home." And a well-known sociologist and "ideological diversion" theoretician, B. Dysard, frankly acknowledges that "in the areas of ideology we have never paid any attention to foreign governments. We always export our own ideas abroad."

In order for this "trade" to reach the "consumer", in some of the anonymous books delivered by the tourists, special instructions are included, which explain how and under what circumstances it is more expedient to pass them to Soviet people. For example, in the instructions pasted on the cover of the book, Brookberge's "Face of America", it states that "this book is given to you so that you may deliver it as a gift during a trip into the USSR."

One of the "solid" American scientific-research institutes worked out a tract under the title "Working Profitably Abroad". This "scientific work" consisted of 400 pages.

Even Lyndon Johnson, while he was Vice-President, at one time paid attention to instructing tourists. He had the honor of sketching in his own hand his kind of admonition, under the title, "What foreigners want to know about the U.S.A.", published in the pages of the respectable magazine, "Readers' Digest".

The research and analysis section of the U.S. Central Information Agency also published admonitions for tourists traveling in the USSR.

It is entitled thus: "How to get along and how not to get along in contact with Soviet people".

There is also in the U.S.A. "An Introduction to the Agitator's Reference Book", which is not intended just for all departing tourists, but merely for American tourist group leaders, traveling to the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as this "Introduction" is intended for a narrow circle, the "pilots", so to say, of ideological diversion abroad, it is stocked with a "Secret" stamping. In it, in particular, there are such recommendations: "To attract crowds one has to use various devices, beginning with group singing up to demonstrating amusing cigarette lighters".

In the same reference book, hints are given as to how to conceal anti-Soviet literature from the customs search, and how and where best to spread it. On the aims and tasks of this work, it states directly in the handbook that all this is indispensable "to split the unity of the Communist party and the people, in order to undermine the influence and authority of the CPSU". In the concluding part of "Introduction to the Agitator's Reference Book", it states: "Listen in a most attentive way to what your audience says to you. Its conclusions will not only reflect the Soviet point of view, but will also contain information elements having essential significance for U.S. intelligence activities."

Therefore, it is clear that foreign tourists are being used by the intelligence agencies of the U.S.A. to carry on subversive work, and in certain cases, even for espionage.

Right along with radio stations, various organizations, tourists, and some diplomats of imperialist governments are busy with ideological diversion, and also representative of the "business world", which included at one time the English merchant Greville Wynne, linked with Ben'kovskiy. In particular, it was established that secretary Sharet of the Israeli embassy was occupied distributing anti-Soviet and Zionist literature. Subsequently he was expelled from the USSR for espionage.

Along with becoming acquainted with the methods and forms of ideological diversion, the question regularly arises: Why do the imperialists poke their nose into the soul of the Soviet people?

The answer to this is obvious. It stems from the very logic of the ideological struggle and is confirmed by the frank admissions of the "psychological war" bosses.

All this affirms that the imperialists consider the "conflict of ideas" as the prelude to a nuclear strike. They wage a stubborn assault with all their subversions on the morals of the Soviet people and our holiest feelings — love of the Fatherland, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, faith in the future and the legitimacy of the great cause for which we are struggling, — in order to disorganize world opinion, to shatter our will and resolution to defend the great conquest of socialism selflessly with weapons in hand. The imperialists see in this one of the most important conditions of preserving their own long-standing shaky positions and counteracting the development of revolutionary processes. As the American magazine "Colliers" wrote, the American leaders of imperialism wish to realize most of all that in "future wars there would be no 'Youth Guards', no Kosmodem'yanskiy (Space Cadets) or Matrosova (Sea Scout Girls)".

To achieve this odious, but unattainable goal, imperialist propaganda is not at all squeamish about spreading by means of its agent network, including the traveling tourist-agitator, alarming rumors, filthy gossip, nasty anecdotes, or nonsense slander. In a word, to use any chance to try to sow among the Soviet people distrust in the successes of communistic construction, to persuade them of the advantages for the people and the "indestructible might" of the so-called "free world".

In 1962 in the U.S.A. a book was published, "New Horizons of Warfare", in which a significant place was assigned to ideological diversions against the Soviet Union and the entire peaceful socialist system. The following lines are in it: "Penetrating behind the 'Iron Curtain' this way," writes the author, "can gnaw at the pillars of faith on which the communist order rests."

In pursuing an occupation in strategic and tactical "psychological warfare", a certain Martino, a teacher in one of the intelligence schools, trains diversionaries and spies how to use the individual deficiencies we have to foment fear, suspicion, and lack of faith in tomorrow around them. He says: "If you hear of any kind of blunder of a given Soviet or party worker, aggravate it at every chance and blow it up in every way, spreading this gossip both by way of respectable people, and simply through light-headed chatterboxes".

In the given case, "respectable persons" also include chatterboxes who propagate provocative rumors "based on a secret". One American agent, who was infiltrated into the country along with another such scoundrel, spoke on this matter in particular. "We were," he declared, "to sow within the country, especially among the youth and intelligentsia, provocative rumors, running down the Soviet way of life and public order, to slander the Soviet leaders, scholars, writers, military, production cadres, and other Soviet people."

The Soviet people — a hard-working and sage people — know how to distinguish their enemies, no matter what guise is presented to them. This is eloquently attested by the peaceful and business-like atmosphere of our society, the selfless work of the Soviet people in the national economy, and in the troops, in spite of the violent "psychological warfare" which has been carried on against us already for a span of many years.

But the family is not without a few misborn.

Unfortunately, we still have persons who propagate rumors, who relish gossip and the like. They want this, or they do not want it; they pour water on the enemy mill. Well, for those who needed such "sensations", once in the winter of 1964, somebody whispered in the ear of an acquaintance "in secret", that "from America, or somewhere else out there, five steamers arrived with bread. Then they found the bread was full of glass. And sure enough they paid for this bread in gold through a London bank."

Of course, the majority of the listeners gave such whispers a sharp rebuff, but there were those among them who heard this silliness with ears cupped. One such "neutral" would not believe the irresponsible twaddle, another — no doubt about it. And to an enemy, this is all that is needed!

About things that one has to refer to in whispers, Mikolay Kuritsyn, a mine drifter in the village of Kadykya, Magadansk district, wrote quite well in "Izvestia" of February 29, 1964:

"There they were standing in front of me, the pair — well-fed, healthful, dressed even better than well..."

"They were standing in the public square, and 'got started' with emphatic, imprudent casualness with anecdotes. They ridiculed the crop failure, and then passed on to our individual lack of ulcers. Indeed, as if all that was strange to them.... In a smile they displayed their teeth broadly. Somewhere inside I kept seeing something slippery, grey, repulsive.... Vulgarly itself was looking at me..."

"....Then, what I was hearing involved bits of our life, and this life in all their little pieces amounted to their wrecking it! For what was all this despicable 'folklore' really necessary! They were trying something with all these "fruits of wit", they were warming up and probing with a definite aim. It seemed to me that someone had developed an unhealthy interest in an extinct political 'world'..."

was thinking that the deafness and blindness of these people arose not without the baneful influence of all that 'folklore', and, certainly, not without the influence of Western radio broadcasts..."

"I know, where a person can take himself, not making any distinction between freedom for words and a little freedom for filth. We are not lacking in criticism, a smart, sharp, but constructive type. But we are against maligners whose lascivious speeches are only at the hands of our enemies."

Splendid words! These are the second thoughts of an honest Soviet person about the snails who sometimes are capable of dirtying up the whole world with their filth. This is thinking about the affairs of our country, about the interests of our people.

Many responses were sent to the letter of comrad Kuritsyn. In all of these, pride in the Motherland resounded. There was a passionate desire for even more and better work in the name of the great goal — communism, to struggle resolutely with the blabber mouths who "cast their shadow over the fence" with their trivial and malicious anecdotes.

Plastic goods shopmaster V. Kosinskiy of Bobruysk, fully agreeing with the letter of comrade Kuritsyn, strongly came out against those, who, "shielding themselves with freedom of speech, violate this freedom indeed," and called on the forces of society to punish them strongly. Reserve Colonel M. Poroshin, member of the CPSU since 1927, also came out sharply for condemning these buzzing "shadowy flies", who slander, defame everything of ours, everything Soviet, who run down the party forces, the Soviet people in the area of communist construction. Let the evil-doing criticizers always and forever meet public rebuff from us — such is the opinion of honest Soviet people, the hard workers, the patriots.

Undoubtedly, we have difficulties. We know about them, we speak openly, and take decisive measures to eliminate them. But we have much good, which is impossible not to see and impossible not to be proud of, inside our souls. Just for this very reason we do not have the right to pass over those who willingly or unwillingly aid in instilling political indifference and lack of principles in the Soviet people.

The Soviet people are merciless to their enemies — spies, betrayers, traitors of the Motherland. And who is better than one of these, than one who spreads "in secret" all kinds of nonsense among his companions, relatives, and acquaintances?

Wages for Scoundrels, Drunkards, and Ignoramuses

In the N-th district an extraordinary occurrence took place: soldier Bugrov fled across the border. Needless to say, he raised quite a storm of indignation from his former fellow workers with his crime. The soldiers, non-coms, and officers among whom the traitor-defector served for some time, like all Soviet troops, were infinitely true to the Motherland, growing up with it, ready to move for its honor regardless of fire or water. And so they were indignant that a military secret which they were guarding suddenly became known to the enemies of communism.

When the first shock of indignation had passed, the commanders, political officers, communists, and young communists in the peaceful setting (began to) analyze how and why Bugrov got on the road to betrayal. And before them there appeared a loathsome human personality, for whom nothing was sacred, capable of any treachery.

The moral downfall of Bugrov began a few years before his call-up for military service. It was going the same for him then, as with all fanciers of the "easy" and "chic" life. Their views of life and their conduct are alike in everything except the most unessential details: the age when they stop learning, save for methods of getting unearned incomes. They are infected with depraved bourgeois ideology. Their principle: "One has to know how to live", — apparently, it is a result of ideological diversion from abroad.

Theirs is the "code of morals and ethics" of the dark oracle Aleksandrovskiy, arrested and sentenced for embezzlement of national goods. He formulated his "philosophy" in a few paragraphs, each of which exceeds the limit of immodesty and insolence, views of life alien to us. "Ideals — rubbish. Remember, what is important in life is money. Everything else pertains to it." — reads one of the remarks in his diary. And the other "aphorisms" are not any better. "Honesty — Don Quixoteism (quixotry). It's ridiculous." "Conscience must be flexible and always serve yourself, not others. Never say this aloud, but always remember it." "Instead of 'stole it all', say 'earned', or

at the worst, 'possessed'." "A bribe — naughty word. Take care of, and give, but call this 'mutual aid'"

A certain V. Derbenev also confessed such views. This fop was born and educated in a well-off family. He conducted himself without self-restraint, haughtily, never listening to his parents. He was rude "to his own ancestors", and sometimes expressed sharp and alien views. But they never contradicted him. In the eyes of his parents he was a "wonder child", a "child prodigy", and they fulfilled all his whims and caprices. He considered that everything was allowed him, authorized for him. He did not acknowledge any kind of restraining principles, and did not want to acknowledge any.

Haughtiness, disdain for work, and especially forceful egoism developed in Derbenev when he enrolled in the institute with the aid of his parents. Thinking that he was an outstanding personality, he did not want to study. Not surprisingly, he stood second or third from the bottom in his exams. He treated those with neglect, no less than his comrades and teachers.

In the end, Derbenev found out that he matched his comrades in intellect. And he wanted to stand out in whatever he started. A very short path to this was gaudy dress and extravagant judgement in matters of literature and art.

And he was already an "on the list" of the "Voice of America" and other foreign radio stations. With tears in his eyes he hummed jazz music themes. Finally he became attracted to "stylish" dances. In this regard, he even wrote verses, "We Dance the Twist", and "Rock-Twist Boogie". He expressed his attitude towards these dances in the following words: "Jazz, jazz, jazz! Sometimes I want to break up the furniture with all your chords rolled into one, to throw the whole world at your feet!" In his book, such "historical" aphorisms appeared: "If a person doesn't love jazz, he doesn't love music". "The question of jazz is the most pressing question in our country".

At evening parties, Derbenev glorified his good-time companions no longer as "gentlemen", but himself and all those who entered in

his company, as the best representatives of the so-called "golden youth".

Derbenev poked around railway stations, museums, and exhibitions in search of foreigners. In his notebook there appears the addresses of "acquaintances" in Washington, New York, San Francisco, London... These were "Misters" and "Misses", from whom he begged suspenders, socks, chewing gum, not caring about the self-respect and pride of a Soviet person. But occasionally, as he put it, they "retained" him: an aged Englishwoman and her son gave him a suit "for services", and not merely a suit, but with tailoring in back.

"But this was no tip," he protested, when they reproached him in a bull session. "I earned it honestly. I was a guide for Mrs. Smith and her son when they were on an excursion and went sight-seeing at the Russian Museum."

But even this cunning style-hound did not dare to tell what "earning" foreign finery amounted to for him. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Smith, on leaving the museum, forgot a pair of worn-out patent-leather shoes in the vestibule. In order to be of service to her, he ran around to all the hotels in Leningrad in a driving rain with his windfall under his arm. And somehow he found the owner of the shoes! Portraying tenderness and extreme humbleness in his face, he delivered the shoes to Mrs. Smith, not forgetting to remind her about rewarding his kindness.

Derbenev not only listened to foreign jazz music himself, but he also propagandized it, making a "business" of this. The records and songs he acquired from foreigners, put on tape recordings, he resold to his fellow "long-hairs" at triple price.

In the meanwhile his connections with foreigners continued to develop. "Friends" from outside the cordon not only sent him records, catalogs, and literature, but also wrote him letters which expressed an interest in where and for whom he worked, what fascinated him, where his parents worked, whether he had relatives, including brothers

and sisters. In exchange for their parcels with ideological trash, they asked him to send new items from out literature. They were interested, in particular, with occurrences illustrating Soviet activity in a distorted aspect.

One of the letters abroad from Derbenev, in which he asked for new records and literature to be sent him, was published by the staff of a reactionary journal under the heading "Call from the USSR". The text of the letter was illustrated by photos of half-naked dancehall singers, posing as jazz actors.

Some of the foreign addressees began to deal with Derbenev in polemics, pressing anti-Soviet opinions on him, openly propagandizing the "American way of life". An ignorant person, half-educated, Derbenev could not retuff such an intrusive addressee. Worst of all, he, like a little parrot, began to propagandize the ideas spooned out of that filthy spring....

But let us return to Bugrov. He passed by the very same points on the road to betrayal and treason, as did Derbenev. In his family they did not inoculate him with a desire to work, and in the end he became a gad-about, free-loading on society.

It is well known, that a person who knows "the price of a pound of bread", and is modest in his wants, is satisfied with that which he earns. This is impossible to say about people who do not have the hardening of work. Giving nothing, or almost nothing to society, they want the use of the blessings, complete fulfillment of all their demands, and even their whims, at the expense of the workers.

Thus Bugrov conducted himself. During a time when millions and millions of Soviet young men were working selflessly in industry or in agriculture, he became more and more of a parasite, who did not want to wear the clothes which those his age were wearing, nor eat like the majority of people were eating. He accepted only clothing from abroad, and ate in restaurants.

For all this, money was needed, and not a little. And he learned how to "make" it. Along with another such scoundrel, a certain Volodin, Bugrov constantly lounged about those places which foreigners coming to Moscow would ordinarily visit. They were begging, like all dishonorable people. As a result of this they both began to dress flashily: in mod suits, with bright shirts and just as bright scarfs; they wore sharp-toed "moccasins" on their feet. In a word, they just like, in their opinion, the "best representatives of the Western world" would dress.

As it turned out, the day-dreaming stylehounds exceeded the limit. But no, when there appeared a surplus of foreign trash, a period of speculation began. The same finery that Bugrov and K. were getting gratis, they were selling at mad prices to other good-for-nothings like themselves.

Simultaneously with their chase after ultra-mod clothes, shoes, and toilet articles, Bugrov and Volodin were attracted to boisterous jazz music and indecent dances.

And as is customary in such cases, mindless wasting of time was the impetus to crime. In a drunken revelry, they decided to flee over the border, to find out completely about the "Western way of life". They were already dreaming of the "chic" and carefree life there, there they would find acceptance of their commercial capabilities, and be converted from petty speculators into rich business people.

Bugrov came into military service in such a frame of mind. It was later learned that he became a traitor, a betrayer.

The spy Pen'kovskiy of English and American intelligence, was not any different in his view of life than Bugrov, Derbenev, and other riff-raff. Oh, no, naturally he did not run around after foreign produced finery, but in all the rest they were as alike, one to the other, as drops of rotten swamp water. The main thing which related them was egoism. They did not love anyone or anything, except themselves.

"Tell me, Pen'kovskiy," the investigator asked him, "how could it happen that you, a person, born, getting your education and breeding in the years of Soviet power, could completely lose the countenance of a Soviet person, lose all sense of shame, conscience, elementary feeling of pride, and slide down into betrayal?"

This question was unpleasant to Pen'kovskiy, and he answered it reluctantly. Forcing one word after the other, he said:

"I slipped into the abyss and became a scoundrel under influences caused by a degenerate character." And after some hesitation, he continued: "I suffer from serious taints: I was envious, vain, I loved easy living, and relations with many women, and frequently made bad use of spirituous drinks."

Every word was a characteristic portrait of a person obviously not ours, not Soviet, but of bourgeois society, alien to us. Love and devotion to the Motherland, collectivism, comradeship, love of labor, simpleness, and modesty — the main things which distinguish our people from representatives of bourgeois society.

Pen'kovskiy's careerism, egoism, and ambition appeared long before he became an agent of foreign intelligence. In essence, he dreamed all his life of occupying a more solid position. To achieve this goal, he revolved around people with power and influence, humored them, and fawned before them.

These defects of his baser nature were confirmed during the investigation and at the trial by witnesses and a number of documents. Thus, in a typical one, written years before, he spoke of them to himself: "... a vengeful and wicked person, unprincipled careerist, capable of any treachery for a career". How pointed and how rightly this was stated!

For him there was nothing sacred or dear, neither in the family, nor in society, nor in work. He fell from step to step, and ripened more and more for treason. It remained only to match up this person

with a black soul, which was done by English and American intelligence agents.

Greed, self-love, disgusting slovenliness in his mode of life, were inherent to the highest degree also in another American spy — the late military conscript Popov, shot a few years back for treason and perfidy. One can judge the complete moral dissolution of this wretch from a few lines of a letter to his bosses: "Cordially yours. Thanks for the concern about my safety. This is vitally important for me. Thanks also for the money. Now I have a chance to meet with several of my acquaintances for the purpose of getting information. In addition what is lying in store, is that within two months they will pay only a tax by class. This is a third of all the tax. The transfer will also need an additional amount. So once more, thank you very much."

One must imagine that when Bugrov showed up over the border, when Derbenev sent a letter with the request to send jazz music records, when Popov, Pen'kovskiy, and a few others started down the road to treachery and treason, the intelligence agencies and likewise the ideologists of imperialism in certain governments were celebrating a victory. Why not, for this was an occasion for them. But it is all the more necessary to remark that the few scoundrels falling into their nets over the past several years testify, we say straightaway, not to success, but to failure and an extremely meager "payoff" for the daily and long-standing subversive effort against our country. And if one takes into account all the spies and traitors long since unmasked, liquidated, or confessed, then the celebration of the imperialist intelligence agents and their agencies, busy with ideological diversions, is simply premature.

Popov and Pen'kovskiy are not around any more. Derbenev went out of his mind. Bugrov is also on the path to a correct life.

It is typical that the sobering up of defector Bugrov began quickly after his face-to-face shock which the reality of the "Western world" promised him. Just as soon as he had spilled out all the secrets known to him, he was tossed to the mercy of fate: There

is nothing for a parasite to do among other parasites. An untalented person, not knowing how, or wanting to labor, he could shape up only as an intelligence agent. Only in this situation, at the brink of disaster, did Bufrov understand the full horror of his position. Knowing well what awaited him in the Motherland, he all the same appeared at the Soviet embassy with a confession. Thus did the attraction to foreign, "stylish" music degenerating into whines, cripple the soul and fate of this lad. The conclusion of several years will go by, and he will receive the change to start a normal life.

But what do you do with such a mob of scoundrels, who voluntarily become victims forced on us by the imperialists in the secret war? Some of them are liquidated like mad dogs, a second group will spend the best years of their life in "places not remote enough", and a third group will mindlessly squander the blooming period of their development, clinking glasses in restaurants with "gentlemen" like themselves, dancing "rock" and "twist", chasing after foreign finery and records, and speculating on everything with which one can do "business". None of these could succeed in thinking well of themselves: the joy of work and earned rest, the recognition of society, the feeling of civic pride, and family bliss. Only cringing, eternal fear, and in the end, ignominy, damnation, will be their lot.

However, the intelligence services of imperialist governments give their wages especially just to such riff-raff of our society, who are strongly inclined to the abominable practices of the past. The agents of these intelligence services, getting in to us clandestinely or legally, seek them out and evaluate them for ideological diversion from their "tastes": radio broadcasts, anonymous publications.

To protect the Soviet people, especially the adolescent generation, from their rotten influence, extreme vigilance, and decisive struggle against bourgeois ideologies are indispensable.

In the official records of the CC CPSU 22nd Congress, it states that "overcoming the traces of capitalism in the makeup of our people,

educating the new human, will occur in a situation of fierce ideological combat between the socialist and capitalist worlds. The ideology of imperialism will do everything to maintain and vitalize bourgeois hatreds and prejudices in the consciousness of the Soviet people, in order to check our progress towards communism."

The imperialist ideologists and the "psychological war" specialists stubbornly seek out loopholes into which they can penetrate for subversive work. They realize that it is easier by far to corrupt the consciousness of a person than to raise him to high ideals. "We cannot rightfully forget, it is remarked in the June Plenum of the CC CPSU (1963), "that the base ideas have their roots in the traditions and habits characteristic of the exploiting society. Taking account of the vitality and persistence of vestiges of the past in people's consciousness is the aim of imperialist ideological diversions against socialist countries. The organizers of "psychological warfare" do not and cannot have any support in socialist society. But they are still looking for "understanding" among persons with split personalities, amoral persons, who still carry on in the regime of the past."

The party and its Leninist Central Committee teach us that an irreconcilable class struggle proceeded and will proceed while antagonistic classes exist in the world. Our task consists in developing the attack on bourgeois ideology, exposing the inhumane nature of imperialism, its vicious customs and habits, its decadent culture and depraved morality, purifying the consciousness of the Soviet people of all the ulcers from the old order, and educating active, steadfast combat for communism.

Those degenerates who do not want to listen to reasonable intelligence and who carry on unworthy ways of life must be punished as they deserve. V. I. Lenin, lashing out at cheats, laggards, and hooligans, placed them on the level of parasites, directly calling them enemies of the workers. Proceeding further, Vladimir Ilyich demanded: "... these enemies must be put under the special control of the entire population. They must be straightened out without mercy and with the least damage by them to the rights and laws of socialist society. Any

weakness, any hesitation, any sentimentality in this regard would be a serious crime against socialism".

The Soviet people cannot gloss over the facts when someone close to them — relatives, acquaintances, comrades at work or military service — become apathetic to our state interests, do not feel their solemn duty to the Motherland, admit amoral acts, shirk from socially useful work, or consider living at someone else's expense. In recent years we have stepped up the struggle against laggards and idlers, against all anti-social appearances. This work is being carried out not only by the state agencies, but by the public at large. Thus, for example, N. S. Sorokin, the oldest worker in the Baltic shipyards at Leningrad, declares: "Laggards, grabbers, drifters, and wasters are not merely an intolerable evil, but are also ideological adversaries. And one must combat adversaries, expose them. And don't yield an inch to anyone who blackens everything Soviet, who humiliates everything dear to us, since he brings only harm!".

Life has shown that wherever the irreconcilable struggle against anti-social elements is going on, there is no place for people who could become the victims of foreign agents and ideological diversions. And conversely, if the profligate types don't receive the necessary temptation, they prosper. Sometimes they succeed in setting the pace and outdoing the people around them in correct attitudes. As a result, collectivism sometimes wastes its firmness. Shirkers, idlers, grafters, brawlers, demagogues, and nit-pickers begin to sicken it. And this is the same fertile soil which the imperialist agent network is looking for.

The intelligence services of the imperialist states make special allowance for drunkards in their subversive activities against the Soviet Union. These are decidedly dangerous to our society on every regard. In a drunken state a person becomes loose-tongued and could blabber out secrets he knows to anyone he pleased. A drunk loses control of his own acts, and can end up against his will in an entrapment set up by foreign intelligence agents from which not every person has the strength to extract himself. In addition, alcohol saps his

will, and the drunkard is not up to resisting external influences. Finally, the drunkard needs money. To get it, the slaves "of drinking themselves green" won't stop at any crime. It is no accident the imperialist intelligence agents make wide use of convivial revelry. It says directly in the instructions which guide them, that before trying a check on the anti-Soviet spirit of a prospect, or recruiting (him) as a spy, one has to get him drunk.

For example, here is what American intelligence instructions say in this regard: "Big talk — this weakness is a trait of every person to a greater or lesser degree. Keep your eyes and ears open all around and look for braggards. Exercise your capacity to hear out the idle talk of a given blabbermouth for hours on end. A chatterbox will always fall into your carefully prepared trap, and will give away a closely guarded secret without realizing it."

Military flier B. got into just such a snare. He liked to boast about being well-informed. This vice was compounded by lack of scruples in acquaintanceships, which he frequently struck up during quite frequent visits to restaurants.

One such acquaintanceship in a park restaurant turned out fateful for him. After copious employment of spirituous drinks in the company of two unknown fellow chatterboxes, E. gave his tongue free reign, and sketching plainly in front of them, babbled out one secret after the other. B. met with new companions and continued on. During the drinking, the friends cunningly fueled the conceited blabbermouth, and quickly ferreted out technical tactical data on planes, setup of the day unit, and secret information on a number of combat techniques and people. And then these two were exposed by the security organs as agents of a foreign intelligence, and received a deserved punishment. The flier-blabber did not elude this fate either, although he never had any thought of being an enemy accomplice.

In considering cases like this, the investigative and trial organs don't make even the slightest allowance for the fact that the crime was committed in a drunken condition. And this is completely correct.

V. I. Lenin declared: "In a person's mind the difference between betrayal from weakness and betrayal by intention is very great. In the political regard, there is no difference, since the political one is the actual fate of millions of persons. This fate does not vary, no matter whether millions of workers and ... peasants are betrayed by traitors from weakness or traitors for profit".

The vital interests of our society demand that the struggle against drunkenness be carried on universally even more decisively, skillfully, and steadfastly. Cases of drunkenness are especially intolerable in military areas, where each person, and literally each person, in one way or another has at his disposal information representing military and state secrets. The drunkard and the military person are incompatible concepts. Therefore, each case of drunkenness in military personnel merits intensive attention.

The strategists and tacticians in the secret war against the Soviet Union have taken God Almighty into their alliance. They have accepted the whole arsenal of religion in their weaponry. Shielded with Cross and Bible, they energetically try to stupefy the Soviet people and to attract churchgoers and sectarians for subversive activities.

In this regard, the statements of one of the leading American intelligence workers, Allan Dreyfus are of interest. He says: "Americans are especially interested in the church, so through the church we can function with the highest effectiveness. The church has a significant meaning for us. This is by far the easiest, most reliable, and useful means of penetrating into the country and finding suitable bases for our work."

Sectarianism is the most reactionary form of religion. Baptists, Pentecostals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Holy Rollers, Dukhobors, and adherents of the so-called "Fountain of Orthodoxy Church" constitute a pernicious source of "spiritual moonshine" which hinders the remaining part of our public in participating actively and significantly in communistic construction. The members of all these sects represent

an actual or potential intelligence network for imperialist governments.

These days the churchmen and sectarians are adapting themselves to modern situations and conditions. They are diversifying their activities in hopes that this way they can succeed in getting people interested, and attract new "stray lambs" into their nets. While several years ago they preached anathemas to science and communism, now they try to function under the maxim: "Religion does not contradict science or communism." In regard to this it is fitting to take an excerpt from a Baptist document, in which the following is said literally: "According to the Gospel, Jesus Christ was of proletarian origins, the son of an unimportant carpenter-craftsman, and his mother was a simple working woman. Consequently, the savior of the world, in his social position, stands close to proletarianism and Christianity ...Jesus Christ was a great socialist, communist, a spiritual father and predecessor of the Communist Party".

For what reason do they talk here about "Holy Father", "Presbyters", "brothers and sisters in Christ"! It is indeed clear. The sectarians understand perfectly that it is impossible to brush off science as simply "heresy", or impossible to persist on biblical dogma in our age, the age of radio, television, artificial satellites of the Earth, and space flights.

One must not consider that sectarians are only decrepit old men and women. If this were so, the leaders of the most reactionary sect — the Jehovah's Witnesses, whose center is located in Brooklyn (borough of New York) — would hardly invest colossal amounts in their "nurselings". The leaders and active Jehovah's Witnesses, and also the other religious sects, without exception attach great significance in recruiting sectarians from among youths.

Here is what was written in this vein in an issue of the "Watch Tower" magazine, which was especially dedicated to youths and was issued under the banner: "Youth in the New World Society". "Today's youth," it says in it, "are tomorrow's mankind. Therefore, the

quality and maturity of tomorrow's humanity depends on the education and upbringing which is given to youth today... The mature instructors in Christian homes must use the appropriate textbook, which is the word of God — the Bible. Such soil sets the foundation for today's youth in preparing them for the necessary place in the new world society."

The faithful parents following these instructions bring up their children in the spirit of religion from the very earliest age, infecting them with "religious poison". One of the children's prayers begins with the words: "I am a lamb of Christ, my heart is pure..."

To strengthen their influence on youth, the Baptists arrange "youth evenings" with choral singing, stringed orchestras, and in a few places even with the attraction of jazz orchestras. At these gatherings they carry on dramatized "debates" about religious themes and sing religious hymns. For better reception, these hymns are sometimes sung to Russian tunes popular around the nation, even modern revolutionary songs. Here, for example, is how the "Internationale" is "renovated" by the Baptists: "Arise, people of Christ, branded by damnation, in all the Earth", etc. And the text of the popular Russian melody, "How you stand there waving, fine mountain ash tree, sounds this way in the Baptist version: "The ash tree is a sinner, it repents and reaches for the holy spirit."

The Pentecostal "Shaker" sect also bears a reactionary and anti-social nature. The members of this sect think that the "holy ghost" can pass over to every believer, as it supposedly did in the New Testament on the 50th day after the "resurrection" of Christ to his disciples, or apostles, and they received the "gift of prophecy". In their worship the believers of this sect work themselves into a frenzy and nervous convulsions. They begin to tremble, which is why they are sometimes called the "fiftieth day shakers". At the moment of nervous ecstasy they begin to cry out meaningless words, they mumble and moan. This is the "appearance of the holy ghost" in their understanding, "the gift of prophecy". Frequently such fanaticism leads up to some "shakers" coming down with psychiatric illnesses

after several worship services, or ending their life by suicide, or committing a serious crime.

The Pentecostal "Shakers" isolate themselves from public life in every way. They categorically forbid themselves to take part in demonstrations on the occasion of revolutionary celebrations, to read newspapers, magazines, literature, to attend theatres, movies, and other cultural amenities.

However, the most reactionary sect is the Jehovah's Witnesses. It was established at the end of the Nineteenth Century to distract workers from the influence of revolutionary ideas. The sect was set up and expanded on the following supposition: "There will come a time when all the people on Earth will perish, and only the servants of Jehovah will live and never work forever. There will be established an order where all earthly power will belong to the Jehovahists." The way to this "Kingdom of God" on Earth has to be preceded, according to Jehovahist assertion, by a holy war, called Armageddon.

At the present time, Nathan Homer Knorr is the "president of the Society of Jehovah's Witnesses". This "president lord" and his apprentices hypocritically assert that their interests are merely religious, for itself, and nothing further. In actuality, the ideology of Jehovahism is right in step with the American imperialists. Their anti-Soviet tendencies resound more and more clearly in articles of the "Watch Tower" and "Informant" magazines, issued in recent years. The apostles of Jehovahism try to base the inevitable ruin of the Soviet Union on the "fate of peoples at Armageddon". They scare true believers with "bolshivist brutalities to Christians". Putting slander of the Soviet Union and socialist camp countries in the articles for their publications, the Jehovahist headquarters declares that "Jehovah's Witness" literature is a bastion against communism. In the Jehovahist literature, world war propaganda is taking a larger and larger place. This is an attempt to prepare the believers psychologically for inhumane atomic war, and to draft them up for destroying the socialist states. They also are eulogizing the capitalist governments in every way, especially the U.S.A. and England.

At a gathering where they convened, the heads of the Jehovahists, not embarrassed at betraying their true intent and wishing to serve the Rockefellers and other money-bags, cast the U.S.A. in the category of "a Christian government chosen by God", called upon to wage the fight with revolutionary ideas all over the world as a manifestation of "Satan". Thus from its "lordly" position, the U.S.A. fulfills the role of international gendarme and apostle of anti-communism.

The Jehovahist sects in our country are headed up by arch rogues. Volchenko-Ivannenko, a former fascist policeman, was high priest for one of them. In preparing his flock for the life to come, he conducted himself immorally and transmitted slanderous lampoons on the life of the Soviet people from the "Voice of America". Another priest administering the Ukraine was busy with espionage. Since he was completely exposed during the investigation and trial, he admitted: "Espionage and sabotage was the prime content of my activity. I did all this in secret, remembering the words of the Master: 'Be gentle as a dove, cunning as a snake'".

Material on the anti-Soviet and espionage functions of the "Jehovah's Witness" sect in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, and a few other places, indicates that the Jehovahists, armed with the Gospel maxim "Thou shalt not kill", were inducing an ignorant part of our youths to refrain from military service and at the same time were forbidding members of their sect from signing documents in general which called for a struggle for peace, against thermonuclear war. Some Jehovahist sects carried on subversive efforts, directed at discrediting the most important enactments of the Soviet regime. That is, they are essentially preachers of loose bourgeois morality and zealous instruments to the will of their trans-oceanic masters.

All the churchmen and sectarians are pursuing far-ranging goals: they are trying to disarm the Soviet people spiritually, to make them incapable of standing up for honor and independence of their Motherland, to make sure, as was said above, that in case of war we would have no "Youth Guards", nor a Zoy Kosmodem'yanskiy, nor an Aleksandra Matrosova. The impact is well calculated. As the experience of the Great

Patriotic War has shown, not one believer was among the millions of heroes. Indeed, what heroism could a person go around speaking about if he had considered merely the "heavenly kingdom" in the development of his life, or counted himself as "a slave of God", "a godly lamb"?

All our society is interested in paralyzing the subversive activity of the clergy and sectarians, in generally helping the people who have fallen into their nets, freeing them from religious stupefaction to become active constructors and manly defenders of communism. The party instructions must always be remembered that the freedom of conscience proclaimed in our country has two sides: the freedom of religious belief and the freedom to fight against the religious viewpoint. It is impossible to be complacent and think that religion will disappear all by itself as an anti-scientific ideology, without force, without fighting it. One must counter-act religion with fighting, attacking scientific-atheistic propaganda and exposing the activities of the wild fanatical sects, who cause physical and moral damage to people, and who bear an overt anti-social character.

Soviet reality, including service in our Armed Forces, gives foreigners a chance to re-educate believers. The logic of all facets of life in our society, the grandiose achievements in the areas of science and engineering, along with militant, scientific-atheistic propaganda, will make possible the liberation of ignorant people from the clutches of clergy and sectarians. As a result, the number of believers is constantly dwindling, and former believers are becoming convinced atheists, full-valued of Soviet society.

Here is one such example. In August, 1958, the letter of a former Baptist, A. Chernov, was published in one of the central newspapers. He full-heartedly told how he became a Baptist, how he performed senseless rites for a long and tortured time, and finally, how he broke off with his "brothers in Christ." His recovery was not easy, but it ended up happily. "Army life," wrote A. Chernov, "brought about the first serious blow to my faith. When I was called into the Army, I was firmly convinced" I didn't bring in a single soul to Jesus, and went away from the Army full of doubts and questions. It is difficult to say how it affected me: whether it was the healthful situation in the soldier

family, the political discussions in the busy off-duty periods, or the strong friendship with Kosomolist Yuri Alekseyev. It was possibly one, the other, or the last. In the end, I finally understood that it was silly to follow a teaching which contradicts common reason, the obvious achievements of science, and its actual future. I once and for all sent to the devil every senseless contemplation and blind rambling, and began to fight actively for my place in life."

And Alesey Chernov found his place in life. After serving in the Army, he finished the young workers' school, and then enrolled in the correspondence division of the civil engineering institute. Working honorably in production, he got a higher education, and there opened up before him unlimited horizons fighting for the bright future of mankind.

Scientific-atheistic propaganda has to be carried out systematically and purposefully. Clergy and sectarians find their victims everywhere, including even among military personnel. A letter of soldier Medveditskiy, published in January, 1964, in one of the Army newspapers, cogently attests this. It happened that he was induced into an evangelical sect by a Baptist-Christian girl with whom he became acquainted while he was still in military service. The sectarians acted quite intrusively and persistently to get the soldier in their ranks. The peculiar ceremonies, the deceitful promises of the preacher, singing and music, entertainment after the meetings, all lulled his awareness. He needed detailed work in another Army collective, so that he could break off with the sectarians.

"Dear Editor!", it says in his letter, "I have thought through many things, weighed them over, before taking up a pen. The fact is that I am admitting a tremendous fault in my life: thanks to my own soft thinking and, I say directly, political immaturity, I all but fell into the hands of an illegal gang of Baptists.... And if it hadn't been for my unit commander, the political worker, and my comrades, I would have turned out the victim of these wild fanatics. I thank the party and Komsomol organizations for their timely help. They helped me at the time to think things out. They extended their

hands. I thank the kind words and sharp criticism at the open Kom-somal meetings. I got what I deserved, and do not take offense at it. I myself was at fault!"

"The readers, of course," continues Medveditskiy, "will be interested in how the Baptists recruit people into their commune. The recruitment takes place through individual effort with application of very diverse means, right up to rendering material help. The Baptists aren't at all ashamed to make use even of a person's intimate experience. Therefore, they feign really good friendship. Bit by bit, a person begins to be wrapped up in the patina of religious fraud. More and more often he hears reflections on the world problems, the eternal life hereafter, on God and the importance of believing in him. Finally the novitiate is invited into the company of the sectarians. Astonished by the outward atmosphere of such love and brotherhood, the newly arrived frequently remains in the sect.

As a matter of fact, everything that the sectarians say, how they act, is a base, out and out complete fraud in the extreme.

The religious fog in which I had begun to stray has dissolved for me forever.

I have completely broken off with the sectarians.

* * * * *

No, the imperialist government intelligence agencies and numerous organs occupied with ideological diversions, will not succeed in making use of unstable persons of our society for their vile purposes in full measure. The hiring of scoundrels, drunkards, and know-nothings is suffering, — and will suffer henceforth — the very same failures as all the other tactical approaches to waging the war of secrets.

FOOTNOTES

- 1, page 76 Mata Hari - a female spy found in the intelligence service of a number of countries at times during the First World War years.

A MATTER FOR ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLE

After that November evening when the investigator Gvozdilin worked out the plan for interrogating the spy Pen'kovskiy further, the investigation still continued several days. Every morning the escort brought in the prematurely balding person with large bags under his eyes into the office of Aleksandr Vasil'yevich. The manner of conduct from this foreign intelligence hireling had long since changed. Nothing of the arrogance which he had at the first meeting with the investigator now remained.

Day after day the investigator patiently clarified the happenings which led Pen'kovskiy to gather and transmit to a foreign intelligence various secret data of economic, political, and military nature, even though he had no relation with some of it in the nature of his work. For example, how he, long retired from the Army, managed to get bits of military secrets here and there. The spy's answers to the questions on this did not leave any doubt that he got these data from his former fellow workers. However, the investigator put forth the question:

"Were the foreign intelligence agents interested in any documents on Soviet Army and Naval Fleet personnel?"

"Yes, they were interested," answered Pen'kovskiy. "Foreign intelligence agents asked whether I had a chance of access to military

personnel documents. I said that I could ask my comrades under some kind of supposed verification of persons, simply as a matter of courtesy. Dining with one officer (I don't remember his name), I asked him for the personal identification, and then wrote it into the report."

When it was discovered that Pen'kovskiy once transmitted a package to his contact which contained documents for official use, the investigator asked:

"Where did you get this literature?"

"A loan from a former buddy", the answer followed.

To the question on how he managed to pry military secrets from his good-time pals, Pen'kovskiy said: "There wasn't any work to it. They blabbered out everything themselves while drunk."

Thus, the carelessness, political myopia, and irresponsible chattering of a number of military personnel with whom this enemy met and drank, directly aided his criminal activity.

Fortunately, there were not only blabbermouths and loafers around Pen'kovskiy. In the area where he was, there were several far-sighted and principled persons. Their tips about his excessive curiosity on matters having nothing to do with him, and on some suspicious acts were the basis for the effort of our Chekists in exposing the dangerous criminal.

Guarding the security of the USSR is a matter for all the Soviet people. The Soviet patriots have always actively aided and will aid the state security organs in the fight with the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence. Many examples are known when bourgeois imperialist intelligence spies were discovered as a result of the vigilance of the Soviet people, while they were trying to get intelligence data on our country, its military and economic might.

For example, the residents of USSR border regions show samples of high political vigilance. They consider guarding the Soviet border their civic duty and render the border troops aid in the fight against infiltrating imperialist intelligence agents into the Soviet Union.

Once, machinist comrade Minayev of the Oktyabrskiy railroad was preparing to return the train from the border station in Leningrad. Examining the locomotive, he discovered a person hiding in the coal tender. When detained by the border police he turned out to be an imperialist intelligence agent who had entered our country illegally. By order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, comrade Minayev was awarded a medal "For distinction in guarding the USSR state border".

In June, 1963, Private Zhuravlev, stationed near village S., not far from Leningrad, noticed that an unknown person was photographing the locale and the defense armament in it. Seeing the haste with which the unknown was taking the shots, Zhuravlev detained this "photobug". As it turned out, he was a foreign intelligence agent travelling in the Soviet Union in the guise of tourist.

In the opening remarks of the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers for War, it was said in regard to the 45-year old Soviet Armed Forces that the imperialist forces, sensing their historical doom and the ever growing might of the socialist countries, are trying to aggravate world conditions. They are urging their intelligence to plot, they are going to unreasonable provocations, and create the threat of an outbreak of world-wide thermonuclear war. "In these conditions," it is emphasized in the opening remarks, "all the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces troops must constantly keep up their vigilance, and do everything so that the defensive might of the Soviet state is always at a level guaranteeing a decisive and complete rout to the lovers of aggression."

The Soviet troops selflessly study war techniques, familiarize themselves with new techniques, and daily strengthen the defense of

our Motherland. Knowing of the cowardly plots of our enemies, the glorious defenders of the Motherland every instant and everywhere exhibit political vigilance, strictly fulfill the demands of their oath, the military code and admonitions. This guarantees the steady progress of fighting power and troop combat readiness, disrupting the aggressive schemes of the enemy and the plots of his agent network.

In May, 1963, Komsomolist Shermukhamedov of an ordinary radar unit, while off duty, was paying attention to an auto passing close by at reduced speed with a trio of passengers who were intently examining the radar troop quarters and photographing the radar engineering. Shermukhamedov quickly reported such impudent conduct of the unknowns to the sentry chief. The suspects were detained. They turned out to be foreign "tourists".

An analogous case occurred also in a unit located in the territory of the GDR. Soldier Ruchko, guarding a warehouse, noticed a person strolling not far from the post and intently looking at military objects. The sentry sounded the alarm signal. The responding squad detained the stranger, who turned out to be a GFR intelligence agent, sent into the GDR to gather information on Soviet troops. A camera (concealed under his clothing) and film with shots of military objects were confiscated from him.

Such facts are universally typical. In the city of Batum, Captain Ivannikov spotted a passer-by in military uniform without a shoulder strap. He intended to let him off on his honor, and his hand was about to be drawn to his cap. But then dropped it with a jerk and quickened his step. Remembering the closeness of the border, the officer decided to check his documents. The unknown was conveyed to the militia post, where he tried surreptitiously to draw the shoulder-strap of a border guard from his suitcase. As it turned out, this was a certain Glebov, a morally dissolute type. He intended to flee into Turkey. To lull the vigilance of the Soviet people during the trip to the border, he acquired a military uniform.

Graphic Not Reproducible



"Be vigilant!"

There are many similar instances of political vigilance. They all indicate that vigilance is an inalienable quality of the Soviet troops and the Soviet people.

It can be reasoned that we don't need spy-mania, or universal suspicion. But indefatigable vigilance, maintaining all those precautionary measures which keep out

secrets from outside eyes and outside hands, are indispensable to us. These precautionary measures have to guarantee that our state and military secrets do not become known to the enemies of communism.

The great leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin, dealt intolerantly towards those who were entrusted with establishing order, and led to the revelation of state secrets. In 1918, one of the comrades asked V. I. Lenin for a password by telegraph. "A serious password," remarked V. I. Lenin, "has to be established through courier and code, and not by telegraph". Such happenings are known. Once in the war bulletin ROSTA, information not subjected to censorship was published on the situation of the individual fronts in the civil war. That very day, V. I. Lenin asked the responsible person: "Why did these secrets go through ROSTA? Where is the guarantee of secrecy?"

Revolutionary vigilance is thus a moral political quality of the Soviet individual which is exhibited in a skill for unmasking enemies, as if they were not sly and crafty, and as if they did not hide their intentions and actions. Revolutionary vigilance is an inalienable part of Soviet patriotism, underlying the infinite devotion of our people to the Communist party and the government.

Vigilance is not a human innate quality. It comes from education, the constant inculcation of the Communist Party. The great Soviet

writer and patriot of our Motherland, M. Gor'kiy, wrote: "An enemy merits completely undivided attention to that which he has demonstrated. One must know how to feel him out, even when he is quiet and smiling with friendship; one must know how to perceive the Jesuit falseness of his tone through the words of his song and speech."

In the present political situation, revolutionary vigilance has to be directed against the aggressive plottings of the imperialist states, against the hostile activities of their intelligence organs. It will avoid disturbing socialist law and order in all spheres of public and state life.

F. E. Dzerzhinskiy said: "He is vigilant, who, analyzing a few appearances, or facts which appear insignificant at first glance, knows how to grab for the hostile hand, and simultaneously to expose and punish the enemy. It is important not only to find the criminal, and to find out how he did his black deed, but (and this is the main point), one must also know how to ward off the crime."

The sacred obligation of the Soviet people consists in carefully guarding party, state, and military secrecy, and giving decisive rejection to ideological diversions. To inflict harm on the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, the hostile agent rings are trying to penetrate into our secrecy, carry in noxious propaganda, spread filthy rumors, and will try to vitalize the subversive efforts of churchmen and sectarians. In this situation, carelessness, self-indulgence, laggardness, and unprincipled acquiescence of the man on the street to loose talk and religious hysterics will inflict damage in the struggle for the triumph of communism. It will lead to the revelation of state and military secrets.

The English intelligence service instructs its agents: "People can be divided in loquacity into simple blaggermouths and braggers, temperamental blabbermouths, and naive blabbermouths." And American intelligence gives its agents such admonitions: "Big talk — this weakness is a property to a greater or lesser degree of everyone. Keep your eyes and ears open all around, and look for braggards..."

It is not difficult to get a person to talk about himself, especially when he has signs of awards on his uniform. Ask him how he earned them, be an attentive listener, and he will say very much, right up to the point that he begins to boast... Exercise the capability in yourself of hearing out the babblings of any kind of chatterbox for hours on end".

The American journalist Markey tells about intelligence agents hunting for blabbermouths in articles in "Liberty" magazine: "Many British agents ... (go as) mainly journalists, travelling salesmen, members of scientific expeditions, rich globe trotters, or students. Their mission is not breaking ciphers and enticing holders of important secrets. Their basic task is to listen to opinions and gather facts which would genuinely be of interest to them in their usual professions. Of course, they anticipate beforehand to what they must pay attention. In the final outcome, the basic task of an English secret agent consists of listening, reflecting and evaluating the merit of what is heard, and then reporting on it. This does not at all mean that he is obligated to eavesdrop at key holes. He has merely to make use in a fully professional way of the loose talk characteristic of people".

This is quite instructive. They are completely right in saying around the country that loose talk is a windfall for the enemy. The great Russian satirist M. Saltykov-Shcherdin ridiculed the evil of blabbermouths who could not keep a single thought to themselves, nor a bit of news heard from someone else. "Unless they can let go with what they have inside of them on at least five people, that is, tell five people, each one specially, then they can't sit still".

The communist party constantly teaches the Soviet people how to distinguish enemies, and how to carry on the struggle with carelessness and laziness. Vigilance not by words, but by deed — this is what it demands of us. "Vigilance is an empty noise if it isn't exhibited in everyday life", said M. I. Kalinin. It is indispensable to apply strong punitive measures to people who don't value their state interests, don't safeguard the security of our country, and who bandy about scientific, industrial, and military secrets.

Military secrecy, constituting a part of state secrecy, includes information on Armed Forces organization, their members, deployments, combat capabilities, combat readiness, material and finance state, military inventions, economics having military significance, etc.

It cannot be assumed that state and military secrecy is only what is contained in documents with "secret" and "top secret" stamps on them. Of course, it would be very significant to a spy to get his hands on such a document, but he will not disdain, however, pieces of information which in some way could give an inkling of state or military secrets.

The one-time German intelligence chief Nikolai, doing his bit to train Hitler's spy cadres, wrote: "German intelligence counts less by far on information coming from a single, even reliable source, or isolated information, than on patiently, methodically, almost scientifically studying small details culled from the entire huge masses of information passing through its filter... Small details, individual bits, facts seemingly insignificant, checked and verified with one another, give the most creditable data".

Any information is important to an intelligence agent which gives a notion in any kind of degree whatever of the matter of interest to him. Thus, a spy who was near a particular troop unit and observed the military personnel and machines coming and going, and the technicians attached to that unit, could establish an approximate notion of the nature of this troop unit. If, in addition to this, he overheard the talk of loose-tongued military personnel from this unit, then he could really establish a more or less true and complete picture. This way, even slight, oblique, information seeming almost insignificant, could represent valuable material for the foe.

Unfortunately, we still have cases where the necessary requirements for strict observation of the established secrecy security rules are absent, and which lead to actual revelation of state secrets. In addition, some persons suffer criminal carelessness towards guarding secret documents, seals, and stamps. Individual workers finishing

work for the day, or taking short breaks, leave secret documents in unlocked table drawers, take them home, or keep them with them while on a mission.

The violation of secret document storage rules frequently leads to their loss, and, at the same time, to revelation of state secrets. Thus, a military man of one of the Black Sea fleet units, Denisov, receiving a document at headquarters, was careless in storing it. He stuck the document in his notebook, which he then left on a book rack while he went to a meeting.

Good organization and precise application of the regulations for securing service buildings, where secret work is being done, are of great importance in preserving state and military secrecy, and likewise, observation of secret document transport rules. And even with these, it does not always turn out well. For example, in April, 1961, a restaurant waiter at the Moscow station in Leningrad discovered a briefcase under the table forgotten by one of the guests, and took it to the militia office. It turned out that the briefcase was left in the restaurant by the military man Zanchenko, who went from the train platform into the restaurant before departing to Moscow, drank himself drunk, and forgot the briefcase there.

Some persons, exhibiting political carelessness and laziness, allow themselves to carry on military conversations with acquaintances, friends, and relatives, in theatres, trams, trains, autos, and other places, blurting out in this way information constituting state and military secrets. There was a case in which a military man, on a train in less-than-sober condition, told a casual companion of the usefulness of a new combat technique, revealing this way information constituting a state secret. A unit commander, Engineer — Lt. Colonel M. conducted himself no better on a hunt. This big-mouth began to chatter on around the campfire with anybody at all about the progress of constructing important defense objects.

Vigilance is the sharpest weapon in the fight against foreign intelligence plottings and their agents. Being vigilant — means

first of all guarding military and state secrecy, applying measures against revealing them to others, against harmful loose talk regardless of anyone else who allows it.

The hospitality which greets every foreign visitor in our country, who comes with pure heart and open mind, is known to the whole world. Along with this, we must resolutely expose and cut short the criminal activity of imperialist intelligence agents arriving in the USSR under various convenient excuses.

It is a great pity that there are still persons in our country who simple-mindedly get involved with visitors who exhibit great interest in matters strictly internal to us, and who try to establish personal contact with individual citizens. This applies especially to several exhibition personnel. For example, at the "French Standards" and the Japanese synthetic fiber exhibitions, at one time they give out catalogues and correspondence cards only to those who gave their address. Why, for what reason? Did it really make a difference to the exhibit arrangers whether a person lived in Moscow or Leningrad, on Gor'kiy Street or Nevskiy Prospekt? They indicated that they needed exact addresses of our people to maintain "business relations" with them, although the whole world knows that our government has a monopoly on all trade with foreign firms, and therefore one couldn't imagine them having any interest in Ivanov, or Sidorov. And the personnel of the English copy machine exhibit tried to copy the documents of Soviet citizens. Among the visitors to these exhibits were laggards who thoughtlessly gave their address, stuck into the copy machines their own Soviet passports, personal identification, diplomas, and other documents, for which English intelligence was seeking specimens. Such people, even though they do not wish to, aid the hostile agents in gathering espionage information on our country.

The duty of every Soviet person consists in helping the foreigners arriving in our country to become acquainted with the achievements of the Soviet people. Along with this it is essential to shut off any attempts to inflict harm on our Motherland by the hostile elements.

Soviet citizens have to be especially vigilant travelling abroad. It has to be kept in mind that foreign intelligence tries to get intelligence information from them through various ruses, or recruit them as their own agents. They elaborately examine everyone who comes from the Soviet Union for this purpose, trying this way to uncover a person who might "nibble" at some kind of enticement. Above all they are looking for persons disposed to spirituous drinking, loose in sexual relations, longing for money, and foreign goods. Choosing a suitable person, the agents try to win him over into betraying his Motherland or attract him to espionage work through provocation or blackmail.

American intelligence even worked out special instructions on how to watch Soviet citizens abroad for purposes of finding out traits of theirs which might be used to induce them into betraying the Motherland. These traits include dissatisfaction with officials or material conditions, fear of responsibility for mistakes committed abroad on returning home, etc.

As a rule, the Soviet citizen travelling abroad conducts himself correctly, worthily, as befits representatives of the great Soviet state, the realm of communism. At the same time they recognize the intentions and provocations of imperialist intelligence agents and give them the necessary rebuff.

American intelligence agents, for example, got a splendid lesson from Donets miners travelling in Belgium. The agents went after them, literally in fives, they shoved anti-Soviet literature in their hands, and suggested staying abroad. However, on returning to the hotel after a walk through the city, our tourists discovered someone among them slipping anti-Soviet literature under the doors. The miners lost their patience, and threw the uninvited guest out of the hotel.

Unfortunately, there are instances where individual citizens of ours have not considered the circumstances which surround them abroad, and have not exhibited political vigilance. During a tourist trip to France, a specialist in radio, Grushin, began to estoll his expertise in the presence of foreigners. The guide-translator, in the past a

Czarist Army colonel, noted this. He began to probe Grushin, flattered him, and tried to find out in every way the latest achievements in the Soviet Union radio industry. It was no exception for Grushin to be loose-tongued, but the tour group leader penetrated it in time.

Revolutionary vigilance demands of every Soviet person the strictest safeguarding of everything which constitutes the secrecy of the socialist state, which is secret and not for publication.

Vigilance is not a new concept. In the Russian language, it has existed from time immemorial. To keep a vigil means not to sleep, not to doze, to keep awake with eyes not drooping, to be on the alert. The vigilant person is a hearty and wide-awake sentinel. He is thoughtful and on the watch. Nothing deserving attention slips by him. Thus one speaks of vigilance in general terms.

According to the general rule, secret information needs to be known only to those who need it in the nature of their work or service. This should rightfully be observed strictly and unswervingly by all. However, in life it is not always fulfilled and observed. Individual workers and military personnel, demonstrating political indifference and lechery, wanting to show off great expertise in important matters, sometimes reveal information, constituting state and military secrets, in talks with those around, or co-workers, and also in outbursts at meetings, in print, in letters and open telegrams, telephone conversations, and various kinds of parties.

The fight against carelessness, laziness, and loose talk is the duty of every Soviet person. According to Soviet law, revealing state and military secrets is a criminal offense.

High political vigilance is unthinkable without strong discipline, exemplary law and order, and organization. Where strict discipline and firm law and order (exist), the business of preserving state and military secrecy is guaranteed. We must constantly remember the instructions of V. I. Lenin on strictness and scrupulousness in applying the laws of the Soviet regime. "The less lawlessness, the fewer

violations of the Soviet order", taught Vladimir Illyich, "there are still loopholes which the enemies of the workers are quickly putting to use..."

A correct understanding and clear observance of laws creates a firm faith that the great rights of the Soviet citizen will be reliably safeguarded. Any person committing a crime will be punished, and no one innocent will be held answerable.

Socialist legality demands a keen and attentive attitude towards every person, detailed, objective, and extensive verifications of all suspicious acts which may arise. We need constant revolutionary vigilance, but not suspiciousness, which the enemies of the Soviet state used more than once in their subversive efforts, especially to sow seeds of discord in our society. They slandered the honest Soviet people under the mark of false vigilance, trying at the same time to save themselves from exposure and to disguise their criminal activity. This is why extreme political vigilance is necessary to combat attempts at creating a situation of suspiciousness and disbelief among the Soviet people. The Communist Party admonishes that it is impossible to let revolutionary vigilance be used by enemies, witch-hunters, and careerists, who would defame honest people under the flag of vigilance.

Constant vigilance is incompatible with spy-fever and witch-hunting. Political vigilance signifies the skill to recognize the actual enemies of the Soviet government. It must be united with a protective attitude to the rights and interests of honest Soviet people.

Political vigilance is increased by criticism and self-criticism. Making light of deficiencies and condoning mistakes creates conditions of carelessness and complacency, which is also to the advantage of our enemies.

The more widespread is business-like criticism, the more active will be the participation of the national masses in fighting every

kind of misbegotten phenomenon, the traces of capitalism in the consciousness of the people, and the violations of socialist law and order, and the safer we will be from hostile agents penetrating into our midst and obtaining state secrets. With widespread criticism and self-criticism, an atmosphere of intolerance for any kind of insufficiency will be created, attention will be fixed on them, and political vigilance will be promoted.

Criticism and self-criticism, just like political vigilance, is a mighty weapon in the arsenal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in our people's fight against the imperialist governments' intelligence plottings.

A powerful means of increasing political vigilance is ideological-political work, carried out among the workers and Soviet troops. Well-arranged educational work, and promulgation among the masses of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas, blocks the road to the noxious influence of bourgeois ideology. Exposing and cutting short the cowardly plots of the enemy can be done only by a person ideologically hardened, endlessly devoted to his socialist Motherland, nurturing hatred for its enemies.

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13. ABSTRACT The counter-revolutionary activities of the imperialist countries in the Soviet Union and their various attempts by the imperialist countries since 1919 to topple the Soviet government are chronicled. Details are given of the various spies from different countries who penetrate the borders with concealed photographic equipment, recorders, and other devices to obtain secret information. The methods used by these spies to conceal their tracks are illustrated. The internal workings of the American Central Intelligence Agency are itemized with detailed descriptions of the buildings, the procedures used, and the training given to employees for this work. Descriptions are given of the manner in which various religious sects, just as Jehovah's Witnesses, Holy Rollers, Baptists, and others use their religious meetings and activities as fronts to spy on the Soviet Union.		

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